REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,183.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made,

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 27th February 1872, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave Colombo	7
„ Carwar	29	„ Galle	8
	March.	„ Negapatam	11
„ Mangalore	1	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	2	„ Madras	14
„ Tellicherry	2	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	3	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	4	„ Gopaulpore	18
„ Allepey	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	6	Arrive CALCUTTA	20

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872.		March 1872	
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	5
„ Kurrachee	20	Arrive Fao	6
Arrive Guadur	21	„ Bushire	8
„ Muscat	23	„ Linga	13
„ Bunder Abbas	25	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Linga	27	„ Muscat	17
„ Bushire	29	„ Guadur	19
	March.		
„ Fao	2	Leave Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSSORAH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee [illegible] noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£45
To Suez	„ 30
To Port Said	„ 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£50
To Suez	„ 30
To Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. CALLING AT MALTA AND LISBON.

Leaving on 17th instant.

THE fine new Steam Ship DERBY, 1,299 T. R., Captain Newman, will be despatched hence as above. She has superior and well ventilated accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool .... Rs. 450,

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Freight or Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and HUNGARIA, 3,652 Tons, 400 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	£13 7
To Suez	[illegible] 0	£2[illegible] 0	[illegible]

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine [illegible] through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. [illegible] charged.

Cargo taken [illegible] for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by [illegible] between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit, through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..................£13 Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street 12th February 1872.

NOTICE,—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MOFUSSILITE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignee.

Captain Rae will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Rae, Ship Mofussilite,

Bombay, 7th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 19th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, (3,329 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice. Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 27th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN (2,179 tons and 500 H.P.), Captain N. Stewart, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 24th February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. BEHAR (1,723 tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. Blake will be despatched to CHINA, on MONDAY, the 19th February, at noon, calling at Penang and Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Ceni. Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a regular Service between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or before the 17th instant.

The Steamer has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	
To SUEZ	£ 30	Including Wines.
„ PORT SAID	£ 32	
„ CONSTANTINOPLE	£ 36	
„ ODESSA	£ 40	

For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To be despatched early in March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 1,500 registered tons, J. Castle, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates are—

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd CLASS to Ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

THOMAS STEUART &c., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15th MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	„ 30
1st Class to Malta	„ 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched this Month.

THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS via BOMBAY.

[illegible] to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE [illegible]

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, or [illegible] CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT MATERIALS, &c. &c. AT THE PERSEVERANCE FOUNDRY, UPPER DUNCAN ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Plant Materials, &c. &c., belonging to Messrs. King, Scoder & Co., consisting of a 3-cwt. jib crane, a 10-ton crab winch, a large quantity of 28 and 56 lbs. weights, a large 6-inch drilling machine, cast iron pipings, fans, fly-wheels, crab winches, portable forges, a platform scale, rivets, bolts and nuts, smith's tools, anvils, bellows, and a large quantity of cast and wrought iron scrap, &c. &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1872.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would recommend the various undernoted Sausages to their Customers. This they can do with the utmost confidence, as the Pork from which these Sausages are manufactured is bred and carefully fed at their own farm, Garthdee.

OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE and TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
HAM and CHICKEN SAUSAGES.

All Tins sent out by J. M. & S. are stamped—
"J. MOIR & SON," ABERDEEN.
None other are genuine.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND SHOW
OF
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 25 per pair.

CARPETS.

TOURNEY VELVET,
From Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 6-12 per yard.

BRUSSELS,
From Rs. 3 to Rs. 5-4.

BEDSTEADS,
Iron, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 80.
Brass, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 175.

AUSTRIAN CHAIRS.

Single,	Rs. 6-8.
Arms,	Rs. 15-8.
Folding,	Rs. 15-8.

CORNICE FRINGES,
From 3 to 15 inches deep, Annas 8 to Rs. 6-8 per yard.

TERMS:
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
[illegible]
AND
22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
(*Late of Hummum Street.*)
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS with AUSTRIA, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the COTTON TRADE, now residing in Vienna, is desirous to JOIN an ENGLISH COTTON-EXPORT FIRM of first-rate standing as RESIDENT MANAGER in Bombay.

Perfect knowledge of the consumption in Austria, Bavaria, Switzerland, &c., personal acquaintances among Spinners &c. in all Continental cotton places as well as in England are offered. Best references can be given and are required.

Applications, Sub. H. F. 400, will kindly be forwarded through Miss FANNY SPEISER, Vienna, 16, Ænandscheingasse.

NOTICE.—Will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., H. M.'s Steam Tugs JORAWUR, SPITFIRE and Schooner FANNY. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieut. late I. N.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th February 1872.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

Ex STEAMER ORLANDO.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. have received, ex ORLANDO, a further supply of BASS'S BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 doz. Quarts and 6 doz. Pints.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 14th February 1872.

WILLS' BRISTOL TOBACCO.

Bird's Eye, Cut Cavendish, Shag, Smoking Mixture, and Latakia ;
IMPORTED OVERLAND IN TINS AT
Cash—Re. 1. Credit—Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRADE Y MARK.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S PALE ALE.

In Casks of 4 doz. Quarts..........Rs. 20 per Cask.
„ 8 „ Pints.............. „ 28 „

Apply to the Godown-keeper.

GRENDON, TIPPETT, & Co., Sole Agents.

3, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at No. 3, Church Lane,—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell	at Rs.	25	per Dozen.
Do. Carbonell & Co	„	30	„
Do. J. Sandback & Son's	„	24	„
Do. Wauchope, Moodie, & Hope's	„	24	„
Do. M. P. Guimareus & Son's	„	20	„
Do. do. old pale dry	„	28	„
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere et fils......Pts.	„	21	„
Do. do. ......Qts.	„	42	„
Do. do. Magnums	„	82	„
Do. Arthur H Browning's..Qts.	„	30	„
BRANDIES—Raynal & Co.'s superior...Qts.	„	24	„
Do. Boutellean & Co. 3 Daggers	„	16	„
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co. St. Julien	„	13	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PRESERVED SAUSAGES
Imported Overland.

Aberdeen ;	Ham & Chicken ;
Bologna ;	Oxford ;
Brunswick ;	Pork ;
Cambridge ;	Savoury.

FRENCH SAUSAGES,
Truffled and "Au Gras."

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES ;
Game, Pork, and Veal and Ham.

TRUFFLED YORKSHIRE PIES.
Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 Tons, will be despatched again on the 25th FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class ....Rs. 500 | Second Class.............. Rs. 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail	10th March.
Virago	1809 „	„	15th „
Como	1500 „	„	20th „
Palermo	1500 „	„	31st „
Urbino	1535 „	„	7th April.
Othello	3000 „	„	12th May.

and other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 667 of 1870.

DINSHAW DORABJEE MEHTA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing there at Chundunwaddy, outside the Fort........................Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVIND PANDOORUNG and WITTOBA PANDOORUNG, both of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, residing there at Wittulwaddy, outside the Fort..........Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 18th day of March, next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 5th day of September 1871, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above-named Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung :—

The right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung, in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the stable attached thereto, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Khutterwady Street, near Wittulwady, and fronting the west thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140 containing by admeasurement 561 square yards, and bounded on or towards the east by the public passage called the Khutterwady Street, on or towards the west by the property of Parvatibaee, widow of the late Pandurung Mancojee, on or towards the north by the house of Gangajee Pursotum, and on or towards the south by the house of Ganputrao Pandoorung, and which said house was formerly and is now in the occupation of Babajee Ragoonath and others, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 2,577-8-6 for debt and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of the said Judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the Defendant Wittoba Pandoorung in the above specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Achratbai.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdass, in Apollo Street, Fort.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 15th February 1872.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDASS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, from 1st March 1872, the favourite House called "BELLAIR," at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Frere Land and Pier Company (Ld.)

15th February 1872.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

TO PARENTS AND OTHERS LIVING IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE FORT.

TWELVE BOYS are wanted for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR. They must have good Voices, and be able to attend the Services and the Practices regularly.

They will be divided into three classes, according to merit, and will receive per mensem the following remuneration :—

1st class........................Rs. 10 each.
2nd do. .... „ 7 „

Annual Prizes will also be given for good Conduct and to the best Singer.

Applications to be made in person at the Cathedral Vestry any morning at 8 o'clock.

W. MAULE,
Senior Chaplain.

Bombay, 6th February 1872.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

WINES.

			Rs.
PORT WINE, Old, full-bodied, by direct importation from Oporto	per doz.		24
SHERRY, very Dry,—Green Seal, from Butler & Son	„		25
Ditto Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	„		27
Ditto Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	„		30
Ditto Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	„		20

CLARET,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	10
Ditto ditto	„	pints	6
PAUILLAC, Superior Quality	„	„	6-8
MUSCAT, Superfine Dessert Wine	„	„	16
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„	quarts	16
SAUTERNE	„	„	21

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. HIRSCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.
STILL HOCK.

HOCHHEIMER, 1862	per doz.	quarts	40
NEROBERGER	„	„	35
RAUENTHALER	„	„	32
RUDESHEIMER	„	„	24
NIERSTEINER	„	„	21
BODENHEIMER	„	„	18
RIESLING	„	„	15

BURGUNDIES,
By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	„	„	28
SAVIGNY	„	„	25
BEAUNE	„	„	18
CHABLIS	„	„	18

CHAMPAGNE.

GRAND VIN DE CABINET, a very superior Dry Wine, by JOHN NEUBERG & Co., Reims	per doz.	quarts	40
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	21
SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by Vauban Freres	„	quarts	30
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	16

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

NONPAREIL	per doz.	quarts	28
Ditto	„	pints	15

COGNAC,
By Th. BICHE-LATOUR, of Bordeaux.

COGNAC VIEUX, A White Label	per doz.	24
COGNAC, Ordinaire	„	20
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	„	16
HOLLANDS GIN, square bottles	„	14

GUINESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by SPARKES and MOLINE ....per doz. pts. 3-12.
For Special Price List, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

RICHARDSON and CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

WE beg to intimate that Mr. E. D'ALLENS is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1872.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, up to noon of the 17th instant, for the SUPPLY of TWO THOUSAND BRASS of ROAD METAL, to be delivered at such depots and in such quantities as may be required by the Undersigned.

Forms of Tender can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Exec. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY the 19th instant, at noon, a quantity of NEW BOLTS and PLATES, COPPER, in lots of small quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers. Also a quantity of COAL DUST. For Terms of Sale and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th Feb. 1872.

TILE MANUFACTORY, MANGALORE.

The Undersigned begs to draw the attention of all Builders, Contractors, &c., to the

FLAT (GROOVED) AND RIDGE TILES,

manufactured by Messrs. PFLEIDERER and RIEHM, Mangalore, which are superior in every way to the usual common Country-made Tiles.

For economy and durability he is confident they are unsurpassable, and will recommend themselves to every one who uses them.

For Roofs covered with them a saving of 1/3rd is effected on Rafters alone, and more than ½ on the Reepers.

300 of these Tiles will cover an area of 200 square feet, whereas nearly 5,000 of the Country Tiles would be required for the same surface.

If carefully laid on, they efficiently prevent all leaking and do not require the periodical changing and turning as the Country Tiles do.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive Orders for the above as Sole Agent for the Manufacturers in Bombay.

SAMPLES ON VIEW.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Acts of the Legislative Council of India for the year 1865, and in the matter of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, a Hindu, Insolvent trader of Bombay.

Upon reading the Affidavit of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, the Insolvent abovenamed, affirmed in this matter on the Twenty-fifth day of January, and re-affirmed on the Seventh February, instant, and hereunto annexed, marked B. ; and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, his Solicitors, I order that the said Insolvent trader, PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, do have, and he is hereby granted, an ORDER of DISCHARGE under Sections XXIII. and XXIV. of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless on this Order being advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* once, and in one English and one Guzeratti Daily Newspaper three times, good and sufficient cause to the contrary is shown before the sitting Judge, in Chambers, on the 23rd day of February, at half-past ten of the clock. And I further order that this Order be forthwith advertised in the manner aforesaid in the said *Gazette* and Newspapers.—Dated this 8th day of February 1872.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors to the said Premchund Roychund.

WILLS' BRISTOL TOBACCO,
JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Birds Eye, in ½ lb. Tins	2 0	2 4
Virginia Returns „	2 0	2 4
Latakia „	2 0	2 4

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

FINEST NORMANDY PIPPINS,
JUST RECEIVED PER SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
In Baskets of 9 lbs.	3 8	4 0
Per single pound	1 0	1 2

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

[illegible] should they not be perfectly tender. A few strips of fresh lemon-peel, and a very few cloves are by some persons considered agreeable additions to the syrup ; others add sometimes a little claret or port wine whilst they are stewing.

J. HUDSON WATSON & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS.

THE BEST HAND STAMP IN THE WORLD.

INDISPENSABLE FOR OFFICE USE.

ALL BUSINESS MEN SHOULD USE THEM.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

MADE TO ORDER IN A FEW HOURS.

FIFTY CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED.

SOUNDY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
STETSON'S PATENT RUBBER STAMPS,
BOMBAY.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER and OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—Simla.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

IMPORTANT TO MOFUSSIL SHOPKEEPERS.—The Shipments INDIA PALE ALE, per CITY OF PEKIN and ADA, have been SOLD. That by the former Ship was landed yesterday ; that by the latter Steamer is not yet delivered.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent for Messrs. J. Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

MISLAID or LOST in 1864 or 1865, from the Office of the late Mr. William H. Crawford, Solicitor, a CERTIFICATE for eight BRITISH AND EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY'S SHARES, numbered 782 to 789, originally granted in the name of Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR.

The public are warned against advancing money or in any way taking these Shares as securities. Any one who can give information regarding the above is requested to intimate the same, in writing, to A. RUSTOMJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, up to 17th instant, for WATERING the STREETS and ROADS during the year 1872.

A list of the Roads and Streets required to be watered may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned, where also full particulars may be obtained by personal application.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 12th February 1872.

NOTICE.—INTENDING PURCHASERS of AITKEN'S BEER are recommended to send forward their ORDERS to Bombay in anticipation for the moderate parcels per Steamers HUTTON from London, and MIRFIELD from Clyde, due shortly.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF FLOWER PLANTS.

NOTICE to the lovers of Plants for ornamenting Gardens, and embellishing Apartments with Flowers.

MESSRS. MARTIN & Co.

beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City that they have just come direct from Europe and Algiers, with a great assortment of Plants suited for this climate—such as Camelias, Magnolias in double flower, Azaleas, Pioni, Jasmin, Aucuba, Aralia, Rhododendrum, Arokaria, Hortensia, and Creeping Plants of all kinds, Glisine Rose Flower, Bignonia, &c., &c., &c.

400 varieties of new Rose Plants, all that could be got till now, Hybrid Rose, Remontants Rose, Mouse Rose, Perpetual Rose.

FRUIT TREES OF ALL KINDS.

Pear Tree, Apples, Plum, Cherries (four of which weigh a pound), Peaches, Gooseberries, Raspberries, 12 various kinds of Vine for dessert from Italy, Magnificent Chestnuts in big flower, the Strawberry tree, the Maroc fig tree with large fruit (every one of which weigh half a pound), Amarily Circantus, and a great quantity of tubercules, onions, flowers of every kind, Jacinth Tulip, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and a rich collection of plants, the description of which would be too long.

This beautiful collection deserves the attention of the Amateurs of this city.

Catalogues can be had at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, and COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

[illegible] pared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of THIS COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CLERK, must be conversant with Accounts.—Apply between 10 and 11 at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto ditto	„ 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto ditto	„ 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto	„ 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Has much pleasure in announcing to the LADIES of BOMBAY, POONA, and OUT-STATIONS that an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of MOST FASHIONABLE MILLINERY has just been opened at both her Establishments in Bombay and Poona.

HATS—Ladies' and Children's, handsomely trimmed in Straw and Felt ; also untrimmed.
HATS—Handsome Millinery Hats.
BONNETS—In the Latest Style Millinery, Chip and Straw.
BONNETS—For Infants, in Satin and Silk.
FRISSETTES—The "Scarborough," &c., in all shades. Hair Nets to suit.
RIBBONS—Specially selected.
TRIMMINGS—The most Fashionable and various.
JACKETS—"La Polonaise," "Postillion," &c., in every variety of material.
SILKS and SATINS—In soft shades, specially selected ; also dark colours.
OUTFITS—Ladies' Underlinen, Stockings, Dressing Gowns, Cloaks, Boots, Slippers, &c., &c.
OUTFITS—Children's, complete.
COSTUMES—In "Satinue"—"Batiste" and "Mohair," in all colours and styles.
CRINOLINES—"Dolly Vardens," "Dupleix," "Express," &c., &c.
LACES—Honiton, Duchesse Point Mechlin, &c., Real and Imitation.
GLOVES—Ladies' Gent's, and Children's.
FLOWERS—Best French.
WEDDING—Dresses, Wreaths, Bouquets, Veils, &c.,—a handsome variety.
MOURNING—In all material, Sets in Black and White.
BALLS—Every description of requisites, Dresses, Fans, Ornaments, &c., &c.

All Orders receive prompt and particular attention.
Fresh Supplies received by each successive Mail.

PURE WATER.
SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.
The only Filter that will purify water
Constantly and Abundantly.
No. 1, Rs. 20 ; No. 2, Rs. 28 ; No. 3, Rs. 38.
No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Order.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application. The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHOY.
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,
Can provide themselves best with
AIR BEDS and CUSHIONS ;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS and CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality ;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' and INVALIDS' FOOD ;
Nursery Lamps and Appliances ;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, and DRAM FLASKS :
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES and TRUNKS.
STATIONERY ;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c. :
TOILET REQUISITES ;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes ; Pommade, &c.
WINES and SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FORT ESTABLISHMENT :
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY

D. S. KEMP & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
AND
MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.

EXCEPTIONAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED.

THEIR
MEDICAL LABEL BOOK
CONTAINS

A complete set of Handsome Labels for Dispensary or Surgery, named according to the British Pharmacopæia, and selected with a view to the greatest practical utility.

Their Pharmaceutical Preparations are guaranteed in quality and strength, the Laboratory being under the immediate superintendence of their Principal.

Their experience of the influence of *Climate* on perishable Chemicals enables them to produce preparations which remain constant in strength, and are always reliable.

Their Special Preparations are not surpassed by those of any House.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona..............Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta...........Wyman & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria........D. Robertson & Co.
London............G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₽ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	682½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	182½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	89
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,400
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	118
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	755
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,120
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,490
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	825
900	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	260
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,750
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,025
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	850
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,500
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,675

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,280
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,650
300	2,000	1,800	20 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,075
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	920
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	800	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	10 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

...... | 5,200 | 2,400 | Nov. '66 | Back Bay Co ... ... | 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 1s. 11 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0½d. to 2s. 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98⅞
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	108⅜ to 108⅞
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872.	100⅞ to 101¼
Four per cent	98 to 98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	99½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	60

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8 to 16-9
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 10th Feb. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	42,470	2	1
Merchandize	114,690	4	7
Earth Trains	1,282	0	0
Electric Telegraph	911	13	0
Total Rs.	1,59,354	3	8

Corresponding week in February 1871. Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	45,986	7	2
Merchandize	61,346	15	7
Electric Telegraph	481	8	0
Total Rs.	1,07,814	14	9
Increase	51,539	4	11

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—15TH FEBRUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 15th February, 12-52 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th February, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 14th February, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Via Turkey, 14th February, 2-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th February, 9-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 18 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th February is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta	3	9	0	9
,, Kurrachee	1	58	0	3
,, Madras	1	58	0	9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th Feb., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 15th Feb., 2-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Feb., 7-32 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th Feb., 7-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th Feb., 2-16 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Mandvee Feb. —.
	Mahratta (s)	Laing	Calcutta, Jan. 23.
	Emeu (s)	Angove	Hongkong, Jan. 25.

The ship Chanticleer, Stuber, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Malabar, to London via Havre.
Barque Muscat Merchant, to Colombo and Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
11	Thomas Wilson (s)	London.
	Sirius (s)	London.
12	Antoine Dor	Pondicherry.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.		
12	Sirius (s)	Calcutta.

BUSHIRE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 14—Baghdad, s., from Liverpool.
15—Ethiopia, s., from Busreh.
21—Cashmere, s., from Bombay.
25—Magpie, H. M. S., from a cruize.
26—Babel, Turkish Government str., from Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 14—Fyz Allum, ship, to Bangkok.
15—Baghdad, s., to Busreh.
16—Ethiopia, s., to Bombay.
18—Hugh Rose, H. M. Gunboat, for a cruize.
19—Khusrovee, bark, to Lingah.
22—Cashmere, s., to Busreh.
27—Babel, Turkish Government str., to Jeddah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

H. M. S. Magpie, R.N.; H. M. S. Kwang Tung, B.M.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 32 cases foolscape paper and 1 case envelope, Hajee J. H. Isack.

Walamo (s), 2 casks hardware, Abdool Husson Abdoolally.

Mofussilite, 150 drums linseed oil and 15 casks paint of sorts, Nuzerally Tyebjee & Co.; 50 kegs bird shots, A. H. Essoofally; 21 cases soap, J. Sooltanally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 50 cases corks, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.; 280 boxes claret and 60 boxes curacao, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 50 cases corks, Pochajee Framjee & Co.; 240 cases brandy, Eduljee Rustomjee Mody.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Pekin, 100 casks pale ale, James Bogie.

FROM SUEZ.

Mooltan (s), 5 cases tobacco, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Undaunted, 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee; 129 bales cotton, Remington & Co.

Bella Maria, 80 bales cotton, Manorbhoy Luckmedass.

Prince Leopold, 895 packages, myrabollams, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 250 bales hemp, Lalljee Naronjee; 250 bales gunny rags, Damoder Ookerda; 23 bales cotton, Gordhundass Purshotumdass.

Knight Commander, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.; 490 bundles galls, Soorjee Bhanjee.

Durham (s), 300 cwts. horns, Hasum Noormomed; 101 bales cotton, Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 6 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Megjee.

Stirling (s), 21 bales hides, Moladeena Veerjee; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Canjee Khetsey; 57 bales cotton, Roognath Jugnath; 51 cases cardamoms, Soonderdass Mooljee; 201 bales cotton, C. S. Nadershaw; 55 bales cotton, Obhaya Chapsee; 100 bales cotton, Dayalldass Shamdass; 50 bales cotton, Hurridass Soonderdass; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Dewsee; 2 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 40 bales wool, Goolam Husson Fazul & Co.; 28 bales cotton, S. E. Sassoon: 50 bales cotton, Soolamon Sallay Sassoon; 111 bales cotton, G. Buldewdass.

Neera (s), 5 bales coir yarn, Leggatt & Co.; 13 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 29 bales cotton, Kessowjee Pitamber & Co.; 55 bales cotton, B. Nurpall.

Derby (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Runsordass; 41 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Khetsee Soazpall; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 10 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 100 cwts. horns, Hasson Noormahomed; 2,400 bundles coir yarn, Peerajee Chapsey; 100 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Orlando (s), 300 bales cotton, Esmall Rehemtoola; 1,600 bundles galls, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz.

Prince Patrick, 45 bales cotton, Luckmedass Sewjee; 6,000 bundles corn yarn, Mooljee Munjee.

Westminster, 1,000 bundles galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Neera (s), 33 cases hingda, Ebram Hasson.

Mirzapore (s), 3 cwts. moye teeth, Woosman Ahmed Bukhoy.

Ada (s), 80 cases dry ginger, Shuruf Sallay Mahomed & Co.; 2,290 bundles coir yarn, Geerdhurdass Mooljee; 2 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 1,000 cases olibanum, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 bundles galls, H. G. Hosson & Co.; 7 cases wax, Girdhur Mooljee; 74 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Dewjee; 12 cases cardamoms, Vishwanath Balcrishna Purdhan; 21 cases peacock feathers, Hasson Noormomed.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Coriolar, 81 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Pekin, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 94 bags rapeseed and 266 bags linseed, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Mirzapore (s), 33 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Somchund Motichund.

Ivanhoe, 200 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Nachimoff (s), 204 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nachimoff (s), 50 packages ginger, Jooma Su'aman.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Ceres, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart & Co.

M. de St. Aldegonde, 350 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mirzapore (s), 3 boxes indigo, Bell Brandenburg; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 250 cwts. sandal wood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 160 bundles sharkfins and 115 bundles fishmaws, Currimbhoy Versey.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE market at the close of yesterday has been quiet with prices weaker. The undermentioned Sales are reported to have been transacted by European firms:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs.	A.	P.
650 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	4	5	3
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6	0
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.	4	6	0
750 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	4	12	6
850 ,,	,, ,, (fine)	45 ,,	39 ,,	7½ lbs.	5	3	0
500 ,,	,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.	5	1	0
500 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	5	9	6
500 ,,	,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.	5	14	
500 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5	10	0
1,000 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.	5	10	0
1,500 ,,	White Tanjibs	34 ,,	20 ,,		1	12	0
3,200 ,,	,, Jac. No. 19-22	40 ,,	20 ,,	(to arr.)	3	1-3	13
2,800 ,,	,, ,,	40 ,,	20 ,,		3	1-3	13
4,000 ,,	,, ,, No. 101-401	40 ,,	20 ,,		3	0-3	12
950 pairs	Grey Dhoties	42 ,,	9 ,,		1	9	0
750 ,,	,, ,,	42 ,,	10 ,,		1	12	0
300 pieces	W. G. Prints	9-8			5	1	0
120 ,,	,, ,,	9-8			5	2	6

COTTON.

[illegible]		... ,,	288
75 ,,	,, Broach M.G. (ready)	... ,,	285
25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	... ,,	286
25 ,,	,, ,, ,,	... ,,	287
100 ,,	,, ,, (1 month)	... ,,	288
300 ,,	,, Dhollera (10th May)	... ,,	260
125 ,,	,, ,, ,,	... ,,	257½
100 ,,	,, Verumgaum (30th April)	... ,,	256
15 ,,	Old Dhollera (ready)	... ,,	236
500 ,,	New Verumgaum (30th April)	... ,,	260
75 ,,	,, Julgaum (ready)	... ,,	270
25 ,,	,, Fazpoor	... ,,	271½
75 ,,	,, Broach M. G. ,,	... ,,	287½-89

YARNS.

15 Bales Turkey Red, No. 30/50 ... ... As. 20¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 15.

Evans, Lieut.-Col., Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, from Cannanore.
Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Poona.
Sharpe, Staff Asst. Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Lamb, Offg. Insptg. Vety. Surg., on duty, from Myjee.
Merriman, Lieut.-Col., Royal Engrs., on duty, from Deccan.
Macfarlane, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on furlough, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Jackson, Lieut.-Col., Bengal Stud Dept., to join, to Haupper.
Maynard, Captain, Bengal Army, on duty, to Oudh.
Lamb, Offg. Insptg. Vety. Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Halliday, Asst. Surg., Medical Dept., on duty, to Godra.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. F. Birdwood to act as District Supt. of Police in the Surat District until further orders.

Mr. J. Pollen, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag. of the second class in that district.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to grant a further extension for three months, from the 11th April 1872, of the leave without pay granted to Mr. J. W. Orr, M.A., Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to allow the privilege leave for three months, from 8th Aug. 1871, granted to Mr. C. D. Bentley, First Deputy Registrar, Commr. for taking Affidavits, and a Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, to be converted into six months' sick leave.

Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and Mr. C. D. Bentley respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of First Deputy Registrar, Commr. for taking Affidavits, and a Clerk to the Judges sitting on the Original Side of the High Court, on the 9th inst, before office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Sub-Registry Office at Kotree in the Sub-District of Gorabaree, District of Kurrachee, and Province of Sind, will be removed from that place to Khetty Bunder, situated in the same sub-district and district, on the 1st of next April. The limits of the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry Office at Khetty Bunder will after that date be conterminous with the present limits of the jurisdiction of the Sub-Registry Office now located at Kotree.

Mr. W. H. Havelock, Revenue and Police Commr. Southern Div, is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 13th prox., or whatever subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb 27	Monday	Aug. 26
,,	Mar. 12	,,	Sept. 9
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 23
,,	Apr. 9	Tuesday	Oct. 8
,,	,, 23	,,	,, 22
Monday	May 6	,,	Nov. 5
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 19
,,	Jun. 3	,,	Dec. 3
,,	,, 17	,,	,, 17
,,	July 1	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 15		1873
,,	,, 29	,,	Jan. 14
,,	Aug. 12		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 1st October, and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawl to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8-30 A.M.	10 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	[illegible] NOON.	1-30 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CUMBERLEGE—PRINCE—February 13th, at the Byculla Church, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Nathaniel Richmond Cumberlege, District Superintendent of Police, Woon District, to Elizabeth Waldo Prince, youngest daughter of the late Philip Alexander Prince.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MAYER—SANDYS—February 12th, at the Roman Catholic Church, by the Rev. Fr. Francis, and afterwards at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. J. B. Morewood, M. A., Mr. Julius Mayer, to Ellen Zoe, only daughter of Mr. John U. Sandys.

DEATHS.

CRAWSHAW—February 3rd, at Kamptee, Sub-Conductor William Crawshaw, Commissariat Department.

LEUPOLT—February 9th, at Simla, Amelia Jane, the wife of C. B. Leupolt, Executive Engineer, Hill Road Division, aged 23 years and 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1872.

"OH! the pity of it!"—is the exclamation that springs to the lips as one reads the full narrative of the miserable death of our noble Viceroy. Heaven forbid that we should judge men rashly who must themselves be stricken with anguish at the consequences of their own want of vigilance; but it is impossible to believe that the officers in charge of the convict settlements can have taken proper precautions to ensure the safety of Lord Mayo while he was at the Andamans, when a notorious character like Shere Ali could, without being detected and taken prisoner, lie in wait for him at the pier to murder him in the dark. It is quite possible that this man may have dogged the Viceroy's footsteps from the moment he landed, watching his opportunity, and the question the public will impatiently ask is, why this man was left at liberty to wander about as freely as if he were a good, harmless, citizen. We are assured that Lord Mayo himself thought too many precautions were actually taken, and that he would have preferred going about with hardly any one to guard him. Any-one who knew his character might have guessed as much; but poor Lord Mayo's fearlessness of danger does not excuse the negligence of men whose duty it was to protect a life so valuable to the public. If we were to believe some of the sensational telegrams published since the murder was committed, we must suppose that the intended visit of the Viceroy to the Andamans was known to and talked over by the convicts some time before it took place, and that Shere Ali, "a "brother or blood or clan relation," of the murderer of Mr. Norman, gave a feast in honour of the occasion Fortune offered him for avenging his brother's death. This story is probably an after-thought, quite unworthy of credence; but we learn by telegraph from Lahore that Shere Ali is [illegible] his enemy in a Pathan blood feud. Unluckily, he was transported instead of being hanged, and, three years after his arrival in the Andamans, we find him going about in possession of a ticket-of-leave, close to the Viceroy, as tranquilly as if Justice Norman had not been murdered by a Punjabee a few months ago. Surely, there must be a strange laxity of discipline at the Andamans, or the assassin would never have been allowed to have the chance of doing the deed for which, no doubt, he had a commission from conspirators in India. The popular belief has always been that transportation to the Andamans was a more serious punishment to the natives than death itself; but a well-informed correspondent declares to us that this so-called penal servitude for life is a mere bagatelle. To say nothing of the ticket-of-leave system, under which convicts get permission to quit prison life, the published lists of escaped convicts from Port Blair show that there is something very wrong in the whole management. "A man," we are told, "whose family have money can almost always "ensure his escape, by chartering or paying "well the Tindal of a native craft to lie off "Port Blair till a favourable chance occurs. "Perhaps it is not generally known that in a "severe storm Tindals make vows of various "kinds to do some meritorious deed if they "escape the peril, one of the most common of "these vows being to release a convict from "beyond the 'Kala Panee.' Government are "under the impression that very rarely life pri-"soners return to India. This is not the case. If "a careful inquiry were made in the native States, "numerous escaped convicts would be found.

These reflections on the circumstances of the assassination are unavoidable; but it is also clear that, if Lord Mayo had escaped Shere Ali's dagger, he would in all probability have been murdered by some other fanatic. There is but too much reason for the suspicion that the assassination of Justice Norman was intended to be the first of a series of murders, which will not be stopped by the execution of the actual murderers, they being men chosen by more skilful conspirators for their recklessness of life and sincere faith in the doctrine that by killing an infidel they can open for themselves the gates of Paradise. What our Government must do, if it is to put down assassination, is to reach the leaders of the movement. It is of no use hanging common fanatics or blowing away from guns a herd of wretched followers of some religious or political zealot; the only safety for us lies in striking at the chiefs. It is no secret that six months ago, when Liakut Ali was arrested, the Government got possession of papers implicating many high personages throughout India in an extensive and dangerous conspiracy. If this information had been at once acted upon, and some of the leading traitors seized and shot, the conspirators in all parts of the country would have been cowed and baffled. The mass of the people love peace and are made to be governed; but the land will never be at rest while we allow malcontents of high rank and influence to intrigue against us with impunity.

THE subject of reduction of regiments in the Native Army being apparently likely to come under the consideration of Government, it may not be considered out of place to express our views on the subject. If, for financial reasons, it is absolutely necessary, in order that we should not "outrun the constable," for us to diminish our "Army Charges," the first thing likely to suggest itself to the Commander-in-Chief in India is to weed out those corps which, from organisation or composition, appear to be least desirable to be kept up, and there is little doubt that in all three Presidencies there *are* regiments that might be disbanded without any great loss to the State. In Bengal, for instance, an experiment has been tried. The system was originally inaugurated by Sir Hugh Rose of having class regiments, class troops and companies, and mixed regiments. Naturally, as must be the result of all experiments, the success has been comparative. Some corps have reached a pitch of organization very little inferior, according to their lights, to European troops, whereas others are not quite up to the mark. Governing a country of such a vast extent as India, we cannot afford to fill our ranks with a monopoly of any one class of natives; but the Sikhs and up-country men, who take their rations and rum, and are not particular when or how they feed, appear to us a more likely sort than the high caste Hindoo, who, rather than not have his bath before his dinner, prefers to go starving for the day. We have authority for stating that this occurred at the late Camp of Exercise. The men of one regiment, who stood to us in our days of peril, actually in some instances turned in dinnerless, because they had not got home in time to wash before eating. There was no shirking their work in consequence, but if, from the exigencies of the service, such a contingency should happen to occur three or four days running, the men would be prostrated from self-inflicted fasting. We do not for a moment wish to detract from the high character borne by these men on service in our old campaigns in India. In those days, however, the superior material that is now procurable was not to be had, for the very good reasons that our enemy recruited from it. We were victorious certainly with our old Hindoostanis, but simply because organised troops will always roll up semi-organised troops. Therefore, with a due regard for counterbalancing the various races, from which our army is recruited, so that there should not be any great preponderance of any one nationality, it will be for Government to consider, in the event of reduction being imperative, which class have turned out the least successful experiment. Any one who has taken the trouble, guided by the characteristics of the various races composing our Native Army, to draw some conclusion on the subject, must have been struck with the utter failure of the introduction of the "irregular system" into regiments composed of Hindustanis. Our old victories, won with the assistance of native infantry regiments of the period, were won when these corps were officered with, at least, an English officer per company. It is very different now-a-days. The native officers of the comparatively lately-raised Sikh and Pathan corps are, as a rule, a slightly superior class of men, and in a manner hold themselves aloof from these troops and companies. But it is not so in the old Hindustani corps. The recruit's uncle commands the company—they have words one day, and the recruit comes to grief for having been overheard using language to his uncle, and superior officer, Rahim Bux, which he is always in the habit of using when they are helping one another in their huts.

These men are not born to command. Their orders are couched in the form of *requests*, and yet the regiment is supposed to work as well as when their place was held by British officers. Why not allow a certain number of corps to be designated "Irregulars," or any other distinctive appellation, and officered as at present; but, as *experientia docet*, allow the Hindoostani regiments to have their full complement of officers, paid exactly the same as company officers of the line? If the least efficient corps are disbanded on account of financial motives, the surplus officers could be gradually disposed of in this way—viz., first posted as company officers to the corps selected for the regular system, and, should they desire it, afterwards transferred to the Irregular regiments; but we are convinced there are many officers in the army who not being particularly ambitious, so long as they are allowed to jog along with just about the amount of occupation the command of a company would give them, and an equivalent rate of pay to that drawn by an officer of the same standing in the line, would be perfectly happy to lead the same life many good men have done before them prior to 1857. The idea is, we are of opinion, worthy of consideration.

MR. J. W. ORR, M. A., Prothonotary of the High Court, has been granted a further extension of leave for three months, from 11th April next, without pay.

IT is said to be probable that the committee on Indian Finance will take into consideration the smallness of pensions given to Indian officers who have served less than thirty years.

THE paddy fields in some districts near Penang have suffered severely from drought, so much so that it is expected that one-half of the [illegible] damaged and rendered unproductive.

THE third part of Dr. Leitner's Dardistan is announced to be published shortly. It will contain an account of the customs, songs, legends, and proverbs of the Sina race.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary writes from Jeypore—"The Aurora caused a considerable deal of excitement here the other night. Another mutiny is predicted in consequence of the strange appearance!"

THE supply of copper cents at Penang has run out owing to large shipments of the coin to the neighbouring Malay states. The want of small change is felt very much by all classes, the rich as well as the poor, and the scarcity is now causing serious difficulty in the market. For every dollar changed one can only get 95 cents.

ABOUT fifty traders from Western China, after travelling through the Shan States, have arrived at Moulmein on a visit. They report that the journey occupied them one hundred and eight days, and that they found the way by no means impracticable or beset with difficulties. Here, then, is another opening for trade with China from Brititish Burmah.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mandalay writes to the *Indian Daily News* stating that it was the intention of the King of Burmah to send his son to Rangoon to meet the Viceroy, but that those interested in fostering the pride and conceit of that able monarch of the golden foot persuaded him that it would be *infra. dig.* for the heir-apparent to go to meet any one but the son of the Queen.

IN a private letter to the *Englishman* from a gentleman with the Viceroy's party, the writer, dating from Moulmein, 4th February, says—"Such a turmoil, such constant knocking about, such din and hurry and skurry from morning to night—late night—I have never before experienced. And until we returned to the Dacca on Saturday morning, a quiet civilized sleep for four or five consecutive hours was impossible—had been so throughout the week. I am still quite done up; some of the ladies have been absolutely ill."

WE are glad to learn from a Bushire news-report, dated 27th January, that the falls of rain have continued to be ample and seasonable, and that the harvest prospects are favourable, although the breadth of land brought under the plough is necessarily restrained owing to the paucity of seed-corn and the mortality among the agriculturists and their cattle. The employment of the poor in making roads is persevered in, and the number of men engaged greatly increased. The Governor called at the Residency as proposed on the 15th, and is anxious to maintain the most friendly relations. H. M. gunboat Hugh Rose left for a cruize on the 18th. H. M. S. Magpie, R. N., arrived from a cruize on the 25th, and was to leave again on the 29th. The Turkish Government steamer Babel arrived off Bushire on the 26th, and left for Jeddah on the 27th. Satisfactory reports of rainfall at Bunder Abbas have been received, and tranquillity is said to prevail there and at Lingah. It is reported that provisions have fallen in price at Shiraz.

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL B. W. RYALL, Officiating Commandant of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant of the 17th Bengal Cavalry during the absence of Colonel Robarts.

WE hear that Lieutenant Wm. L. E. Money-Kyrle, of the 2nd/21st Fusiliers, has been kept under arrest since the 5th of December last, charged with feigning sickness and ill-health, &c. It appears that no enquiry has taken place yet into the case, and it seems a long time to have elapsed without any enquiry into the matter. It is believed that this officer's papers to retire from the service were sent in prior to his being placed in arrest, but they are not likely to be accepted in England until a full and impartial enquiry has taken place into the matter.—*Madras Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 15TH FEB., 1-50 P.M.

Considerable agitation regarding the future Viceroy. The Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Dufferin have been named by the Duke of Argyll.

Market to-day was quiet.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Ex. and Spec	3,000 ,,
Surats	3,000 ,,
Imports	5,000 ,,
Dhollerah	8⅜d.
Do. February shipment	8¼d.
Do. March shipment, Canal	8 5/16d.
Oomra	8½d.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF EARL MAYO.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 14TH FEB., 6-15 P.M.

Both Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone decline to present the discussion on the Alabama question to Parliament.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY.

All the papers eulogise the administration of the late Earl Mayo. The *Times* says that the Viceroy died a martyr to the highest calls of his country and faith.

The Livingstone Search Expedition has started.

WASHINGTON, 14TH FEB., 10-55 A.M.

President Grant has sent to the Senate a copy of the American case in the Alabama claims.

The mixed Commission now sitting has been adjourned till the 20th March.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed declining.

Fair Dhollera, 8⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 9d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s. 1½d.
40s Mule Twist, 1s. 3d.

LONDON, 14TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady

Fair Dhollera, 8⅜d.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¼.
4½ ,, ,,	100½.
5½ ,, ,,	108¾.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 14TH FEB., 10-55 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet but steady.

Opening Sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	19,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports waiting receipts.	
Yesterday's sales	8,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec	2,000 ,,
Surats	3,000 ,,

1-45 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed steadier.

Sales	12,000 bales.
Surats	4,000 ,,
Imports	4,000 ,,
Total day's receipts U. S. Ports	15,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8⅜d.
Oomrawuttee	8½d.
Broach	8⅜d.
Dharwar	8½d.
Uplands	11¼d.
Orleans	11½d.
Oomra, via Canal, Jan. shipment	9d.
Sawginned Broach, via Canal, February shipment	9⅞d.
Dhollera, March delivery	8½d.
Consols	92⅝.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE MADRAS LIBEL CASE.

MADRAS, 15TH FEBRUARY.

In the case for libel between H. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, and the Proprietors of the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*, before Justices Holloway and Kernan, a verdict has been given in favour of the plaintiff, with damages amounting to Rs. 2,000, and costs. Lord Napier and the editor were the only witnesses called.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

PARTICULARS OF THE ASSASSINATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT WITH THE VICEREGAL PARTY.)

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY reached the Andamam Islands on the morning on the 8th instant, his visit ending in a fearful tragedy the same evening. After inspecting the public institutions on the Ross, Viper, and Chatham Islands—the two former alone being considered dangerous—His Excellency determined to ascend Mount Harriet to admire the view. About 200 convicts are located there, sickly and ticket-of-leave men. We started before six, a party of eight, escorted by an armed police guard. About a third part of the return trip was done by torch-light. When on the Hopetown pier, within a few yards of the boat which was to take us back to the Glasgow, General Stewart fell back to given an order. The Viceroy quickened his pace, and the party became less compact. With lightning rapidity, a convict, crouching near, rushed on the Viceroy, and stabbed him twice from behind. He was instantly captured, but the Viceroy scarcely spoke again, and died in a few minutes. Lady Mayo has borne the blow with extreme fortitude. The murderer is a Khybeeree, apparently without an accomplice, who declared he was inspired by God. No blame is attributed to the officials. More than once during the day the Viceroy desired to relax measures taken for his safety.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE "PIONEER.")

CALCUTTA, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE Viceroy and party reached the Andamans on the morning of the 8th instant, but the visit ended in a most appalling manner the same evening. Immediately the Glasgow arrived, General Stewart, the Superintendent, obtained the Viceroy's full approval of the precautionary measures adopted to ensure his safety. After a labourious day spent among the public buildings at Ross Viper and Chatham Islands, the Viceroy decided, late though it was, to ascend Mount Harriet for the sake of the view of Ross and Viper Islands, where 1,300 of the worst convicts are located. In addition to a police guard with fixed bayonets, which constantly surrounded him, a native infantry guard marched in front and rear, and the troops were kept under arms—precautions which, apparently, His Excellency felt irksome, and more than once desired to relax. Mount Harriet is a sanitarium, between which and Hopetown at its base about 250 convicts are distributed, all either weakly or ticket-of-leave men. The excursion was resumed so suddenly as to leave barely time to transport the police guard from Chatham. When the Viceroy landed at the Hopetown pier, these eight men and about six free-labour peons formed the escort; the party consisting of Major Burne, Captain Lockwood, General Stewart, Colonel Jervois, Lieutenant Hawkins, R.N., Count Waldstein, and Mr. Allen. We commenced the ascent of about one and a half miles a little before six. When two-thirds of the return journey had been accomplished, darkness set in, and two or three torch-bearers, despatched by the Deputy Superintendent, met us from below. We had proceeded scarcely half the length of the jetty, alongside which the Glasgow's launch lay, when General Stewart, who had heretofore walked on the Viceroy's immediate right, fell back for a moment to give an order to a European overseer standing near, leaving Major Burne three or four feet distant on his left, Colonel Jervois a little in rear on the other side, Lieutenant Hawkins and Mr. Allen at rather greater distances; Count Waldstein and Captain Lockwood having arrived at the pier-head a minute or two in advance to give notice of the Viceroy's approach. We had apparently reached the journey's end, and the party broke into looser order; the Viceroy (a conspicuous mark from his commanding figure and light coat, as the glare of the torches threw every other object into dense gloom) quickened his pace towards the boat now but a few yards distant, thus slightly spreading the escort, when with extraordinary suddenness a native, who had probably been crouching against a heap of stones hard by, hustled aside the nearest guard, rushed on the Viceroy, and struck him from behind. There was a wild outcry; in an instant the miscreant was pinned to the earth, and his weapon, a rude cooking knife, secured; the torches being extinguished in the confusion. The Viceroy staggered beneath the force of the blow down the sloping bank into the shallow water below, and then, with a little help, tottered, faint and bleeding, to a truck on the other side of the jetty. He only said, "They've hit me, Burne," and a few other scarce articulate words, then swooned, and died. The sailors of the Glasgow carried him on board the launch, and although we tried to staunch the one wound discovered, and did our best to restore circulation all the way to the ship, there is no doubt the Viceroy had expired long before. The surgeons declare that either of the two wounds, one of which is on the left shoulder, the other below the right shoulder-blade, must have been fatal, The grief, horror, and dismay of all were indescribable.

Lady Mayo bore the blow with splendid fortitude. busying herself with the necessary arrangements for the future with far more thought of the public calamity than her own loss.

The assassin's name is Shere Ali, son of Wully, of Jamrood, near the Khyber. He was convicted of murder by the Commissioner of Peshawur in 1867, and has been employed as a barber among the convicts. He is a passably good-looking man of 30, calm and rather insolent in manner; bears a good character in the island. He denied his guilt before the Court of Inquiry on the following day, but had already confessed to Messrs. Eden and Aitchison. He declared he had been delegated by God, and that God was his only associate. It is in fact believed he had no accomplice.

The trial was proceeding on the 9th, when the Dacca left for Calcutta with this news. Messrs. Eden and Ellis and others have arrived by her.

The Scotia left at the same time for Madras with Mr. Aitchison to warn Lord Napier, and the Nemesis for False Point with Colonel Rundall to inform the Lieutenant-Governor. The Glasgow was to have sailed for Calcutta on the 10th, bringing Lady Mayo and party and Lord Mayo's body, and may be expected on the 14th.

TUESDAY.—It is understood to be Lady Mayo's wish that the Viceroy's body shall be buried in Ireland. The Admiralty have accordingly been telegraphed to for the use of the Daphne gun-boat to convey it. The Daphne and Lieutenant-Governor's yacht have gone down to meet the Glasgow. Major Bourke proceeds to-morrow.

Mr. Bourke has left Bombay for Calcutta.

The Council have asked Lady Mayo to concede to the general wish to mark the solemn occurrence by some public religious ceremony.

Government has issued a notification this afternoon, that Lord Napier does not desire to assume the Governor-Generalship until he shall have taken his seat in Council; meantime the Hon. John Strachey officiates.

The flag of Fort William is to float half-mast high till further orders.

Forty-nine minute guns to be fired from the ramparts this evening, and the same ceremony to be observed at each Presidency town and military station in India.

All Government servants are to wear mourning for one month, and the whole community are invited to do likewise.

Lord Napier is expected in a week.

In Calcutta all shops, offices and places of amusement are closed, and the expressions of grief and sympathy are universal and unmistakeably sincere.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "INDIAN STATESMAN.")

CALCUTTA, 15TH FEB., 8-27 A.M.

THE remains of the Viceroy on arrival will be taken in grand funeral procession to Government House to lie in state for some days; then they will be taken on board the s.s. Glasgow to Suez accompanied by Lady Mayo.

Messages of sympathy have been received from Her Majesty the Queen by Lady Mayo and Major Bourke; that to Lady Mayo was received in twenty hours.

After the despatch of the intelligence of the assassination to England, the assassin was condemned to death, but the High Court's confirmation of the sentence was awaited. Shere Ali confesses himself brother or blood or clan relation of Abdoola (late Justice Norman's murderer) whose death much affected him. The convicts say Shere Ali gave a feast on hearing that the Viceroy would visit the Andamans, saying that great things are about to happen.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE Viceroy has been assassinated! If another Mutiny had burst upon us, the event would doubtless have involved more serious consequences, but we think the news would have caused less regret, less of that pain which is produced by a personal misfortune. There is no one in India that ever came into personal relation with Lord Mayo who will not feel a cloud upon his spirits on hearing that that genial and gracious presence has passed from off the earth. Lord Mayo was one of those favourites of nature whose manner is credited to them as a virtue, who can win a partizan with a smile, and make a life long well-wisher by two minutes' kind and pleasant talk. There is much of the feeling too which so intensified the anxiety of the English people during the late danger of the Prince of Wales—the sudden juxta-position in the mind, without transition, of the highest prosperity with a painful death—to aggravate the shock we experience at our Viceroy's murder. He was blasted by lightning *from a clear sky*. But beyond the personal affection, or at the least the prepossession and goodwill, which Lord Mayo, above all the Governors-General who have ever ruled in India, had the gift of inspiring, there is a sense of no inconsiderable public loss to make us deplore this calamitous voyage to Burmah and the Islands, from which we were justified in expecting so much public advantage. Though perhaps not in the rank of our "great" Governors-General, Lord Mayo was certainly superior to the larger number; and he applied a more than ordinary capacity to the public service with quite extraordinary diligence.

(*Madras Times*, Feb. 13.)

THE world has lost a good man, and the State a wise councillor. Lord Mayo came to this country pursued by a whirlwind of adverse criticism. The home press ridiculed his appointment in the most thorough manner, and it is in the face of a whole sea of prejudice that he has achieved the reputation of being a good Governor-General. No doubt, his personal manner did a great deal to clear away the prejudices that had been excited against him. Many who met Lord Mayo when he visited Madras three years ago, on his way to take up his appointment, will agree with us that there was a singular charm in the mixture of frankness and dignity that was the leading trait of his manner. He was essentially a manly man; and this manliness showed itself in his political as well as his private life. That confession of financial confusion and blundering which marked an early period of his government was a frank and manly thing to do; and the country has probably profited more than any one will ever know from the act. A less manly Viceroy would have concealed the real state of matters, as is the habit of statesmen, to avoid the temporary discredit that inconsequence fell on his government. We have, of course, had occasion to differ from Lord Mayo's policy; but it has been rather in details than in principle. The policy of retrenchment which he inaugurated, and so largely carried out, was on the whole a wise policy. Individual economies might seem to be purchased dearly; but increased economy was abolutely necessary for the well-being of the country, and it imposed upon Lord Mayo an arduous and most disagreeable task, which he performed with as little injury to individuals as was consistent with the condition of things. He has been snatched away in what may be called the early youth of a statesman. Lord Mayo was only in his fiftieth year, and but for this cruel fate might now be regarded as a man only beginning a brilliant career.

Lord Napier of Merchistoun is now Viceroy and Governor-General; and we suppose that Mr. Arbuthnot will to-day be sworn in as interim Governor of Madras. Under the Indian Councils' Act the Governor of Madras becomes interim Viceroy on the death of the occupant of the vice-regal throne until a regular successor can be appointed by Her Majesty's Government. We presume that Lord Napier will lose no time in proceeding to Calcutta to take up the duties of his exalted office; and the question will then arise whether he will remain there. We have always looked forward to the probability of Lord Napier becoming Governor-General, if the office were to become vacant while the Duke of Argyll continued to hold the seals; and we think it extremely probable that he will, if he wishes, be confirmed in the splendid position which he is called upon temporarily to fill. But Lord Napier has been six years in India; and six years may seem as long as it is safe for a man of mature years to stay in a tropical country without a break. We fancy that even Lord Napier's iron constitution is beginning to feel the effect of climatic influences; but whether to such an extent as to induce him to avoid this great prize we of course know not. If Lord Napier should be the regular successor of Lord Mayo, we do not doubt that he will make a good Viceroy. Without being a crystalised Anglo-Indian, he has much valuable Indian experience; and we opine that he would make a better Viceroy than he has made a Governor. It has been one of the faults we have had to find with him as a politician that he has been too imperial in his views. The Governor of a province should be somewhat provincial to give satisfaction, and in financial questions we have always thought that Lord Napier was always too much inclined to sacrifice the special interests of Madras to the general interests of India. What was a fault in the Governor of Madras will of course be a virtue in the Governor-General of India. For the rest, Lord Napier has learnt many things during his Governorship of Madras, and it may reasonably be presumed that he will go to Calcutta prepared to avoid the mistakes that are held to have marrde the perfect usefulness of his career in the south.

THE District Grand Secretary and District Grand Scribe E. has issued the following circular:—"The Right Worshipful the District Grand Master and District Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry of Bombay and its territories, in communicating officially to the Lodges and Chapters under his rule the great loss the Empire and the Craft have sustained by the violent death of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Viceroy and Governor General, the Most Worshipful Parton of Masonry in India, directs that all Lodges and Chapters under the English Constitution be placed in mourning at their next meeting, and that the Brethren and Companions wear mourning for one month from this date."

THE following notification, signed by Messrs. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Cursetjee Fardoonjee Parack, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund, has been issued to the Parsees of Bombay:—"The 20th February was the day fixed for offering payers for restoration to health to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, but the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C. S. I., has received a letter from His Excellency the Governor, in which it has been suggested to alter the day in consequence of the untimely end of His Excellency the late Viceroy of India. A due notice fixing the day for offering public prayers will be given hereafter by the Government of India. We therefore give notice that there will be no public prayers on the 20th inst, in the Fire Temple of the late Hormusjee Wadia.—Bombay, 16th February 1872."

THE KING OF SIAM.

YESTERDAY the foreign Consuls in Bombay waited upon the King of Siam, headed by Consul-General Gumpert, and presented an a dress of congratulation on His Majesty's visit to India, and expressing hopes that the friendly relations between the countries they represented and the King of Siam would be strengthened from year to year. His Majesty received the company graciously. He took particular notice of the Consul of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan and addressed various inquiries to him, which were translated into French by Mr. Gumpert as the Consul does not speak English. It may be worth mentioning that the Sultan is the only one of the principal sovereigns who has at present no treaty with Siam, and His Majesty expressed a strong desire that treaties of friendship similar to those he has made with the foreign powers might be made with the ruler of Turkey. The King received the deputation in state, being surrounded by the members of his family, his Ministers, and his suite.

BOMBAY.

READING ROOM AT GUNDEVI.—A reading room has been opened at Gundevi by the exertions of a Parsee gentleman of Bombay.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake up to Saturday last measured 42 feet 3 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 51 feet 7 tenths.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—Messrs. Godrez Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, have received up till Wednesday Rs. 16,579, for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The first lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute will be delivered by Mr. T. Cooke on the 23rd instant, and not on the 20th, as stated yesterday.

THE High Court have been pleased to grant Mr. R. Morgan, vakeel of the High Court, sunnuds authorising him to practise as a pleader in the Courts of the Dharwar and Belgaum districts.

KAIRA.—The Collector of Kaira has issued a circular to the Mamlutdars under him directing them to prohibit the talatis (village accountants) from leaving their villages without permission previously obtained.

THEFT.—Yesterday in the Girgaum Police Court one Bhanjee Charia was convicted of stealing a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 40, belonging to a man named Crushna Rama, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

WE have been requested to intimate that the Masonic Ball, which is advertised to take place on the 27th instant, has been postponed until after the mourning for the late lamented Governor-General is over. The date of the ball will be announced hereafter.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—The Court of Petty Sessions did not meet yesterday, the only work on the file—the appeal of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against the Municipal Commissioner for over-assessment of their properties—having been withdrawn.

REFUSING TO PROCEED TO SEA.—James Norwood, a seaman of the ship Jane Law, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with neglecting or refusing to proceed to sea, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Mr. W. H. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has been allowed three months' privilege leave from 13th March next, or whatever subsequent date he may avail himself of it.

TANNA COURTS.—A Marathi paper prints a full list of the proceeds of the fees, sale of stamps, &c., realized and the expenditure incurred by the State, on account of each Judicial Court in the Tanna zillah, and shows that the Government realizes a clear annual income of Rs. 1,07,716 from the establishment of these Courts.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE P. AND O. CO.'S PURSER'S CLERK.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr Manisty (of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher) appeared before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, and withdrew the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred by Mr. Lewis Coyle, cashier in the P. and O. Company, against Anthony Zwinger, a Purser's clerk.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Jose Caetan, cook in the service of Mr. James Watson, was charged with stealing currency notes for Rs. 120, the property of his master. The amount was reduced to Rs. 50 to bring the case within the Court's jurisdiction. The man admitted the offence, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th February 1872, Rs. 1,68,71,271; add silver received during the week, Rs. 23,68,569—total, Rs. 1,62,39,840. Deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 8,98,000: total balance, Rs. 1,53,41,840. There are in addition 8,22,322 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.—Two of the Parsee theatrical companies in Bombay announced a performance to be given at the Grant Road and Victoria Theatres respectively on Wednesday evening last. That was a day on which the Government offices, the banks, the shops in the English and native bazaars, and nearly all other places of business were closed; and the town wore an appearance of general mourning. The announcement of the Parsee theatricals was inconsistent with our idea of Parsee loyalty, and took many people by surprise. We are, therefore, glad to notice that both the performances in question were postponed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Earl Mayo.

SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD.—The *Akhbari-Soudagur* disapproves of the movement which it says is being made by some shettias of Bombay to present H. E. the Governor with an address on his retirement from office in April next. Sir Seymour has not, says the *Soudagur*, during his whole term of office rendered a single signal service to this country deserving a commendatory address. Besides, H. E. has shown much indifference to the mismanagement of the Bombay Municipality, and has allowed the Corporation to drift into a hopeless wreck. Should the few shettias who are personally under obligation to him succeed in persuading the people of Bombay to vote an address, the proceeding will be derogatory to their judgment.

STAMP OFFICE.—The *Akhbari-Soudagur* says that hitherto stamped bills of lading, forms of bills of exchange, and other documents useful to merchants, were given by the Stamp Office to vendors of stamps for sale. This proved a great convenience to most of the dealers who do business on a small scale, as they could get the stamped documents at any time they required them. Latterly, however, the Stamp Office has discontinued issuing the stamped forms to vendors, and sells them itself wholesale and retail. The consequence is that small dealers have to repair to the Stamp Office every time they require these forms. Our contemporary hopes that the Superintendent of Stamps will see fit to return to the old practice and [illegible] inconvenience complained of.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th February, was 366, being 32 less than in the preceding week, 34 more than the total of the week ending 14th February 1871, and 33 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 198 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory system.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including diseases not specified here.)	Tot. [reported] birth in the week exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	3	...					6	6
Fort, Southern	2,455								...	1
Fort, Northern	30,258	1	3	...	3	1	4	...	22	13
Esplanade	7,369	...	...						1	1
Market	75,402	...	10	...	4	1	3		24	11
Mandwee	41,152	2	7	...	5	...	3		23	8
Chuckla	41,442	2	6	...	1	...	1		14	6
Oomburkharee	63,020	7	9	...	2	2	7	1	33	19
Dongree	60,259	3	3	...			1		11	10
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	6	...	1	2	3		24	12
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	5	...					6	4
Bhooleshwur	50,282	2	9	...	2	...	1		21	13
Kharatalao	23,454	...	5	1	1	4	1		14	9
Koombarwara	23,085	3	6	...	2	1	2		20	7
Khetwaree	29,177	4	4	...	2	2	2		16	11
Girgaum	21,505	...	2	...	1	1			5	2
Chaopatee	6,184	...	2						3	4
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	1	...		1	3		5	5
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...			3		6	2
Mazagon	21,784	...	4	...		5	1		14	9
Tarwaree	9,462	...	2	...					2	5
Kamatheepoora	81,675	9	18	...	5	8	3		59	22
Parel	7,002	1	1	...		1	1		5	7
Seoree	5,042	...							...	1
Seo	12,078	...	4	...	2	4			12	1
Mahim	19,459	...	1	...			1		2	7
Worlee	10,211	...	1	...			1		3	2
Harbour	32,582	...	1						1	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	5	...	1	2	2		13	...
Bombay	816,562	35	118	1	32	33	45	1	366	198
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		28	106	7	25	[illegible]	43	7	333	115

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The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Races or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dige. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total (inc. dis. not specified here).	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	6	...	5	...	1	...	16	7
Brahmin	2	4	...	...	2	1	...	12	1
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...
Bhatia	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	11	3
Hindoo of other Caste.	16	62	...	12	12	20	...	158	101
Hindoo out-caste	5	6	...	3	...	1	...	19	14
Mussulman	8	30	1	7	11	8	1	99	43
Parsee	2	1	...	3	4	6	...	32	18
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Native-Christian	1	3	...	...	4	4	...	14	5
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	35	118	1	32	33	45	1	366	198
Corresponding week 1871	18	97	9	28	48	41	10	832	257

HIGH COURT.—16th February.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

LONG CAUSES.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosmar and another—C. Tyabjee—(Part heard.)

41-71—Shamrao—Habajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, and Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Burmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c.—Dallas and Lynch—(Part heard.)

747-70—Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee v. Ragoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and another v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

350-71—Shamrao Pandurung—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Cooper and another v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurung.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

211-70—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—E. M. Setna and Co. v. Nowrojee Eduljee—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

696-70—C. Tyabjee—Alli Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey—(Part heard.)

44-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Esmael v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

134-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Akhmut Labay Musker, &c. and another v. Bai Moomen—Khunderao Morojee.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Mothebai widow v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Shamrao P.—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Mahratta, Captain G. Laing, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Evans, Mr. Cosseral, Mr. Whalley, Mr. Algar, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Baumbach, Mr. and Mrs. Peile, Father Octavius, and fifty deck passengers.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Emeu, Captain W. C. Angove, arrived yesterday from China, &c., with a cargo of 1 box real pearls, of the value of Rs. 3,500, 21 boxes gold leaves, of the value of Rs. 1,60,500, 1 box silver coins, of the value of Rs. 7,000, 1 box silver bar, of the value of Rs. 7,500, 7 boxes sycee, of the value of 92,000, 1,697 bags sugar and 230 boxes of specie, and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Mr. Munro, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Prior. From Ceylon—Mr. Chapman, and one deck passenger.

The s.s. Neera will sail to-day for Liverpool with 9,400 bales of cotton, 400 cases of gum and sundries, and the following passengers :—To Liverpool—Major Grant, Rev. H. Mansell, Mrs. Thomas and child, Mrs. Messmore and 2 children, Rev. F. Wilkinson, Mrs. Prother and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles and 7 children, Master Ellis, Messrs. Halliday, John McMahon, John Scott, A. Frank, W. Jones, Robt. Green, John Brown, W. Slidell, Jas. Payne, R. Geeren, J. Bennett, G. Biddle, J. Gibson. To Malta—Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Walsh. To Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Wynkoop, and Dr. R. S. Maclay.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	February.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
3 15 m	4 4	Thursday 15	9 44 m	4 8
4 7 a	2 11		9 56 a	1 11
3 50 m	3 2	Friday 16	10 31 m	4 0
5 15 a	2 4		10 58 a	0 11
4 30 m	2 1	Saturday.. ... 17	11 28 m	3 8
6 40 a	2 4		......	......
5 39 m	1 4	Sunday 18	0 17 m	0 3
8 0 a	2 7		0 36 a	3 6
7 11 m	1 0	Monday......... 19	1 51 m	0 2
9 14 a	3 4		1 53 a	3 8
8 35 m	1 2	Tuesday......... 20	3 15 m	0 8
10 4 a	4 1		2 59 a	4 2
9 34 m	1 10	Wednesday ... 21	4 9 m	1 4
10 39 a	4 8		3 48 a	4 9

Moon—First Quarter, 16th, 11h. 14m., a.m.

INSOLVENTS.

The petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Bhanjee Nundoo, a merchant, who lately carried on business in Bombay, in partnership with Premjee Nundoo and Jairam Nundoo, as piece goods merchant, under his own name and under the name and firm of Bhanjee Nundoo & Co., and also in partnership with Jairam Nundoo and the late Morarjee Hemraz, under the name of Morarjee Hemraz.

Andre Antonio de Azaveido, formerly a compositor, and latterly unemployed.

Soonderjee Goverdhun and Goculdass Soonderjee, cloth sellers.

Naserwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia, formerly a merchant, now unemployed.

Memon Mahomed Ayeb, a broker.

Mowjee Ramjee, a dealer in cloth.

Bhowanjee Malsey and Thakersey Dewjee, who lately traded under the name and firm of Khimjee Bhowanjee, as general merchants.

Alladin Esmaljee, a dealer in gunny bags.

Dewjee Bajee and Gunoo Dewjee; the first named insolvent was a liquor seller, and the second was a boilermaker, now unemployed.

Jairam Gopal, who formerly traded in partnership with Dewjee Dharsey, under the name and firm of Govindjee Mooljee as a merchant, now a metha.

Govind Mowjee, a compositor.

Cutchra Munsey, who lately traded in partnership with Bhowanjee Malsey, Thakersey Dewjee, and Bhanjee Canjee, under the name and firm of Khimjee Bhowanjee, as a general merchant.

James Sutherland Lapersonne, a mechanic, in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

William Daniel Davidson, a mechanic, in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Merwanjee Burjorjee, unemployed.

Baloo Sonoojee, Bapoo Balojee, Luxumon Dhacoojee, and Gopal Dhacoojee; the first and fourth-named insolvents are pressmen, the second a compositor, and the third a labourer.

Sonba Casinath, a Brahmin.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ahmed, and Shaik Dadoo Shaik Ahmed, sail makers.

Meerza Ally Beg wulud Maha Beg and Rusoolbhaee, widow, tin workers.

Goonoo Rajoo, Soondri, and Apa Casiba; the first and second named insolvents are courtezans, and the third a Marathi writer.

Framjee Shapoorjee, Dosabhoy Dadabhoy, and Rustomjee Dosabhoy; the first and third named insolvents are country liquor sellers, and the second a servant.

Chimna Bhoorajee, a carpenter.

Raghoonath Rhamchunder, and Wamon Sudasew; the first named insolvent is a clerk in the carting agency, and the second unemployed.

Govindrao Crustnajee, a clerk, at present unemployed.

Baljee Crustnajee, an English writer.

Ahmedbhoy Noorbhoy, and Jeewajee Noorbhoy, dealers in hides and shoes.

Bezonjee Cowasjee, a liquor seller.

Ramchunder Gopal, a coppersmith.

Chiun Assan Assee, a chundool shopkeeper.

Palunjee Merwanjee, unemployed.

[illegible] a clerk in the Municipal Controller's office.

Gopaljee Goculdass, a hawker [illegible]

Dadoo Meeya Nizamoodin; Khadoobeebee, his wife; Fusloodin Dadoo Meeya; and Fatmabaee, widow of Shaik Soobhan; the first named insolvent is a milk seller, the third a carpenter, and the second and fourth are unemployed.

Thucker Mooljee Muthoora, a cotton sampler.

Shaik Abdool Shaik Ebrahim, a contractor.

Madhowrao Purshotum, an English writer.

Cowasjee Cooverjee, a liquor seller (now unemployed.)

Megjee Ludha, a merchant.

Canjee Jewraz, a muccadum.

Cowasjee Rustomjee, an English writer in the factory of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill.

Thucker Canjee Waljee, a merchant.

Bhican Noor Mahomed, Chandabaee his wife, and Esmail Bhican, butchers.

Govind Rookmajee, a dealer in country liquor.

Jugonath Premjee, a songster.

Rowjee Govindjee, in the service of one Memon Ebram Khumisa.

Abdoola Yacoobjee, Sala Mahomed bin Esmailjee, and Fatmabaee; the first and second named insolvents are bullock hackery keepers, and the third unemployed.

Jeronimo Gonsalves, Rochal Gonsalves, and Domingos Manoel Conceicao; the first and third named insolvents are compositors, and the second unemployed.

Shaik Ahmed bin Shaik Hoosein and Shaik Casum bin Shaik Hoosein, muccadums in the employ of the Spinning and Weaving Company.

Tookram Luxumon, a labourer.

Hurichund Hurishunkerjee, a Government pensioner.

Hoosein-Mullick, a hack buggy driver.

Casum Hoosein and Ebrahim Hoosein, buggy drivers.

Oosman Esack (*alias* Oosman Essa), timber merchant.

Hamneed Oosman and Jooma Oosman; the first named insolvent is a dealer in timber, and the second a servant in the employ of one Veerjee Gopal.

Hajee Mahamood bin Hajee Mahomed, a cloth merchant.

Ruckmabaee, widow; Bhimabaee, widow; and Crustna Byroojee, vegetable sellers.

Rowjee Balloo, Mahadoo Bhamboo, Baboo Govind, and Tatia Ramjee, pressmen.

Hajee Jacob Hajee Mahomed, unemployed.

Orders in the matters of the above-named insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this honourable Court, under section of 7 the said Act, have been duly made.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

We learn that the House of Correction is just now very much overcrowded, and the transfer of a large number of native prisoners to the mofussil jails has been recommended to Government.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

The following short causes were disposed of yesterday before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent :—

DALLAS AND LYNCH V. JUGONNATHDAS GOORUBUKDAS.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear. The plaintiffs, solicitors of the High Court, claimed Rs. 1,879, the balance due on four taxed and one untaxed bill of costs due by defendant. Defendant was given credit for payments made by him on account of the debt. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,835 and costs, with interest.

MUNCHARAM SOONDERLAL V. RAMA SOMA.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and requested a postponement for a month on the ground that the defendant had not been served. His Lordship postponed the case for a month.

The following cases were disposed of before Mr. Justice Bayley in the Third Division Court :—

MOHUNLAL KISONRAM V. ABERCHUND SAHEBCHUND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants made no appearance. The service of summons upon Motichund, one of the defendants, was proved, and it was also proved that the debt, amounting to Rs. 2,585, was due upon a hoondie of the defendants' firm which had been dishonoured. Decree was given against Motichund for Rs. 2,585.

PETER EWART AND OTHERS V. ROOPCHUND HAZAREEMULL.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Waglé for the defendant. This case was fixed for final disposal on the 19th December; but by a special order of the Court the summons was made returnable upon Friday last, the 9th February. The defendant appeared on the 9th, but the case was not called upon. He had since gone to Oomrawuttee to secure important witnesses. The defendant had a *bona-fide* defence, and intended to put in a written statement setting forth that he did not sign the letter of hypothecation in the suit or authorise any one to do so for him. The defendant did not expect that the case would be called upon to-day, and Mr. Waglé, on his behalf, now asked for the adjournment of the case for a fortnight. Mr. Farran read a correspondence which had passed between the solicitors of the parties, by which he contended that the defendant had full notice that the case would be called on yesterday. Mr. Justice Bayley said it was the error of the plaintiff in the first place that he obtained a summons returnable on a day which was not a short-cause day, and ordered the case to be adjourned for a week, the defendant then to have his written statement ready.

VEESA MEEGA AND ANOTHER V. BHOWANISUNKER DAMODHUR.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. A judgment for attachment had been issued against the plaintiff. He now appeared to state that he had not received all the monies mentioned in the promissory notes upon which he was sued, and he asked for two months' delay in order to obtain important witnesses from Kurrachee. He admitted his liability to be Rs. 650, instead of Rs. 1,400, but said he could not arrange to pay that at once. Mr. Marriott opposed any delay, alleging that the defendant's object was to gain time to hand his effects over to certain favoured creditors. In answer to a question put by Mr. Marriott, the defendant admitted that he was to be sued on the 25th March in the Small Causes Court for Rs. 3,000, and that he considered he was liable in this amount. Mr. Marriott then pointed out that if two months' delay were granted, this action would be brought in the meantime, and as the defendant would plead liability for Rs. 3,000, this would swallow up everything. Mr. Justice Bayley said it would be necessary to grant the defendant his witnesses, but he would order the case to be peremptorily decided on the 4th March—the day before the coming on of the short cause in which the defendant was to plead liability.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

It is a well-known fact that the "mild Hindu" as a rule shudders at the idea of the death of even the smallest animal, and that a peculiar sect of the Hindus, known as the "Shrawak" community of Western India, has established several institutions over the country for the preservation of animal life, known as "Pinjrapoles," where quadrupeds, birds, &c., are lodged, fed, and cared for. Sometimes we see cows, goats, sheep, pigeons, fowls, &c., purchased on certain sacred days by "Shrawaks" from butchers and others for the purpose of saving them from becoming food for men. This idea, it appears, has been carried a little too far. A deputation consisting of Mr. Premchund Roychund, Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, and three or four other Shrawaks yesterday waited upon Mr. Hope, the Municipal Commissioner, and politely asked him that on Tuesday, the 20th instant, the day set apart by all classes of the Bombay community for thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from his late serious illness, orders should be issued to the butchers at Bandora not to slaughter either cows or sheep. The number of animals butchered every day for the consumption of the people of Bombay averages about a thousand; and this to the Hindoo mind,—especially on a thanksgiving day, when all Shrawaks and other sects of Hindoos are supposed to fast all day—is something terrible to contemplate. Mr. Hope replied that though the gentlemen of the deputation could afford to fast, the meat-eating portion of the Bombay community could not, he believed, be expected to live on vegetable diet; and by way of showing the absurdity of their application, he referred to their drinking water in which thousands of animalculae found their way down the throats of Hindoos as of other men,—even on a fast day! They replied that as these animalculæ could not be seen by the naked eye, it was a small matter for their consideration. Mr. Hope not wishing to prolong this nice controversy, told them that he would reconsider the matter and let them know the result. The deputation then retired.

Since writing the above we have heard that it was the intention of the Shrawaks that no animal should be killed during the hours of prayer, but later in the evening after night-fall.

MURDER OF A CART-DRIVER.

A coroner's jury was empannelled on Wednesday at Dadur Road concerning the death of one Manick Ballajee, a cart-driver, who died from rupture of the spleen, the result of blows inflicted on him by one Raghoo Phutsawut, a malee, and Gunnoo Vithoo, a labourer. It appears that Manick and two other cart-drivers were engaged about a month ago by the agents of Mr. Luxmon Hurrychundji to bring hay from Mahalar to an oart at Dadur Road. The cartmen left Mahalar at 4 P.M. on Tuesday, each in charge of a bullock cart laden with hay, and they arrived at the oart at Dadur about 7 o'clock on the following morning. They delivered the hay they had brought to one Pandoo Kanoo, a malee of Mr. Luxmon Hurrychundji. After the carts were unloaded, deceased asked Pandoo to give him some plantain leaves. Pandoo told him to pluck them from the plantain trees. Deceased went and cut a leaf, which he cut into small pieces and tied up into a bundle. When walking to his cart to put the bundle into it, Raghoo Phutsawut, one of the accused, came towards deceased and accused him of having stolen the leaf, and told him to accompany him to the sahib's house. Raghoo then caught hold of the deceased by the *shendee* (top-knot of hair) and with his clenched fist struck him once over the chest and two blows over the side. As Raghoo was beating the man, the other accused, Gunnoo Vithoo, came up, and also commenced to beat the deceased with his clenched fist over the chest and both sides. Some companions picked him up, and he died shortly afterwards. Information was given to the police, and Raghoo and Gunnoo were arrested. On Sunday last deceased had a quarrel with Raghoo, who complained that some of the bundles of hay belonging to deceased were of short weight. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of blows inflicted on him by Raghoo and Gunnoo under such circumstances that their act was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Volunteer force of New Zealand numbers 7,633 in all *viz.* :—Cavalry, 1,036; Artillery, 434; Engneers, 203; Infantry (Rifles), 4,386; and Naval, 355. The European inhabitants at the last Census were about a quarter of a million.

The Siege of Paris.—The *Figaro* states that official statistics show that between September 17, the date of the investment of Paris, and January 28, the date of the re-opening of communications, the number of deaths recorded in the capital was 65,291. The number of the killed in action with the enemy and deaths in the hospitals resulting from wounds was 13,000.

Marriage Settlements.—A Transatlantic paper tells a pleasantly characteristic story of an American suitor. He was engaged to a very beautiful young Virginian, who lived near his own mansion. One day the lover was seen to quit the lady's residence in what might be described as a "state of mind." It turned out that the father of the lady had proposed that her suitor should settle a sum of money upon the bride, whereupon the spirited lover remarked,—"It is not my purpose to purchase. When I desire to purchase, I shall go to the cheapest market—I shall go to Africa." With this he left the house, went to where his horse was tied, cut the reins and disappeared.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE BOMBAY BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the above chapel, which is situated opposite the Byculla Club, in Bellasis Road, took place on the 12th instant at 5 P.M. A great many ladies and gentlemen were present. Amongst others, we noticed Colonel Davidson, J. Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Nana Morojee, Esq., and Major and Mrs. Raitt.

The proceedings were commenced by singing an appropriate hymn and the offering up of a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, the pastor of the church.

The corner stone had on it the following inscription, "Peniel Chapel. This stone was laid on the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1872."

The following statement, which was read by the Pastor, will make our readers acquainted with the rise, growth, and work of the first Baptist cause in this island :—

In 1866, while I was labouring at Benares in connection with the Baptist Mission Society, a Rev. Mr. Philips, who had recently passed through Bombay, drew my attention to the fact that this great city was without a Baptist missionary.

In 1865, being stationed at Monghir, I was requested to take the oversight of the Allahabad Baptist Church until their pastor's arrival from England. During my ministry at that place, Mr. A. R. Gordon, who was deacon of the church, and whose guest I was, became my acquaintance and dear friend. This brother was transferred to Bombay, and thus the way was somewhat prepared for my arrival here in February 1867. On the first Sunday of the following month, morning services were begun, and continued for two months at Mr. J. Morris' office in Meadow Street. The attendance averaged scarcely a dozen, but the Lord was with us. Either the last, or the last Lord's day but one before the office was shut to us, through Mr. Morris' leaving for England, two aged brethren, Williamson and Lodge, came to the preacher at the close of the service and requested to be baptised. They had been disciples of Christ for many years, and were now constrained to obey the command of believers' baptism. Brother Lodge's dwelling at Colaba was a God-sent opening for our meetings. Brother Williamson was an exemplary Christian. The aged pilgrim sojourned with us over two years, and was called to his heavenly home.

Brother E. Hingley, a tried follower of Christ, and a Baptist, joined us, and a church of ten members was organized on the 29th of May 1867. About this time evening services were begun at Mr. Mann's, Byculla, and were removed to Brother Hingley's, Mazagon, and again removed, after one or two changes, to Brother Lodge's, Byculla, in December 1867. A large room was offered, and they were removed to Mr. Brown's, Baboola Tank, but after a while we had to return to the ice-house, and here we remained until February 1869. The attendance had now increased to nearly 100, and the want of a larger and more commodious room was much felt. This want was met by Brother Hingley at No. 5, Clare Road, where the meetings have been held during the last two years. Here the attendance has been good, at times numbering nearly 150 persons, including children.

On Mr. Lodge's removal to Byculla, the Colaba services were received by Mr. A. Lester, and a larger place being needed they were removed to a room in Grant Buildings, rented of Capt. Blackmore at Rs. 50 a month. Here they were held six months, and were removed to a room in the same buildings kindly given free of rent by "Perseverance Lodge." The attendance at this place, including children, was sometimes nearly 100 persons. When the room was given up by the Lodge, the services were received on first Lord's day in 1871 by our brethren, A. R. and W. E. Gordon, No. 15, Middle Colaba, where they have been held until now.

Surely God will abundantly reward our kind friends and brethren who have during the last five years accommodated our meetings, and we shall rejoice and heartily thank God when we shall have a public place capable of accommodating 400 persons come together for Divine service.

At present the church roll shows a membership of 67, including two who have deceased and a few others who have left for England, some perhaps to return and some not.

It is proper here to remark regarding our deceased sister, Mrs. W. J. Coe, that her early departure produced in the Church deep feelings of commingled sorrow and joy. Sorrow, because we should meet her no more on earth; and joy, because she had finished her course, triumphed over death, and entered on the everlasting joys of heaven. She was a cheerful and amiable Christian, the first sister who joined the church by baptism, and the first sister taken from it into the Church triumphant.

The work of the Church, although spread over five years, may be mentioned in a few words. Sunday morning services at Colaba, evening services at Byculla, Sunday morning services for the soldiers, for a part of two years Sunday school teaching. Two, and sometimes three and four week evening meetings. Occasionally preaching at railway stations and on board ships, tract distribution, visiting the sick, and preaching to the natives.

The Church has received no aid from any Society, and has contributed to the support of the pastor Rs. 12,000, and raised for the chapel building fund Rs. 8,000, including the donations of kind friends elsewhere, and a legacy of Rs. 1,200 bequeathed us by the late Mrs. Eliza Harrison, a Christian lady who attended our services; first at Grant Buildings, and afterwards at No. 5 Clare Road. We have also supported a native preacher.

But, alas! there is reason to fear that as a Church we have not done all we could, and even if we had done all things commanded us, we could say of ourselves no more than Jesus bids, "We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which was our duty to do." The Christian will be careful not to ascribe any merit to his works. Christ has merited all things for him. He was a sinner under curse of eternal death. Christ endured his curse and redeemed him. He was an unbeliever, unable of himself to go to Jesus for life. The Holy Spirit convinced him of sin, and gave him faith. The father drew him, and he went to Jesus and received free forgiveness of all his sins, peace with God and everlasting life. He is sanctified by the Spirit and abiding in Christ and Christ in him. He is enabled as a branch of the "true vine" to bear much fruit to the glory of his Father. His light shines before men, and they glorify God. He abounds in the work of the Lord. He is God's workmanship in Christ Jesus, created unto good works. He is *rich* in good works. As a teacher, he affirms constantly that they who have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. He is blessed in death that he may rest from his labours, and his works do follow him.

Verily, the Christian is no idler; he has a cross to carry, a race to run, a war to wage, a victory to win, a precious gospel to preach, the erring to reclaim, the ignorant to teach, and the destitute to succour. His works are labours of love and works of faith. Love, the essence of the new commandment, and the sum of the old, speeds him on his errands of mercy until he has finished his course, and is fully fitted for the communion and fruition of love in heaven.

May the Lord enable his churches to appreciate their privileges and do their work.

In conclusion, let me remind our friends that we shall need Rs. 7,000 more to finish and furnish our chapel.

Mr. Hingley then laid the corner stone in due form, in an orifice underneath which, as customary on like occasions, was deposited a sealed jar containing copies of each of the local journals of the 12th instant, the Bombay Civil List, the Baptist Magazine, the (English) *Freeman*, and the current coins from one pie to a rupee. He then said he thought he ought to make a few remarks. Perhaps it was a work he ought not to have engaged in, and it might happen that he should not be very much commended for laying the stone, as men generally attached most importance to that which was done by men of earthly greatness. But he could say that this chapel was much needed for the accommodation of the poor, who were very much neglected, not only as to what they required of the things of this life, but with regard to their souls. Places of worship, now-a-days, have become very fashionable places. We see a great many people rolling up fine conveyances to the house of God, into which they are introducing all kinds of decoration, contrary to the teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ. I know very well that there cannot be equality in a world like this, and I question whether there is any equality in heaven itself; but there is perfect peace there, I know. People who have wealth at their command should remember the Saviour they profess to serve; they should remember what he told them with regard to their duties to him. He is not pleased with those who would honour him as though he were a great earthly king or potentate, but with those who regard him as what he was on earth, a humble man, Jesus, God in the flesh. He desires that his followers should likewise be humble, and obey him, and not man. He is our master, and he must reign over us. Men in the present day claim divine right for what they do, and they are doing the work, not of Christ, but of the devil. Simplicity of worship is what a Christian is required to attend to. There is a grave responsibility, very awful responsibility, resting on the wealthy in reference to the poor. What does our Lord say in the latter part of the 25th chapter of Matthew? They ought to attend to the wants of the poor in this world, doing it for Christ's sake, and they will rejoice when they see him coming in the clouds with great glory. Many in these days talk about grace, grace. Well, the grace of God produces good works, makes a man fruitful in Christ, the living vine. If we are branches in Christ, we shall bear much fruit, and our desire will be to be with him. But why did I join the Baptists? Why? For a very strange reason some people would think. Because I think they are the most despised of all people, because it is a section of the Church which has been despised on account of its views in reference to a certain ordinance, not that I attach too much importance to water baptism. We are all brethren in Christ by faith, not by baptism. You might put all Bombay under water, and not do them much good inwardly. But when I say faith, I mean that faith which never fails to produce works of righteousness, mercy, and truth, and love both to God and man, and honour and integrity and uprightness in all our dealings with God and man. If we have not these qualities, we are not perfect. However, I will not take up your time. I know there are some of Zion's upper ten thousand waiting to address you, and in the presence of so much light I will let it have full play.

Rev. Mr. Taylor (Evangelist) said—I have not come to take up much of your time. I will illustrate one of Brother Hingley's points, in which I agree with him. I was labouring in Ceylon in the summer of 1870. There is a blessed work of God there. Whilst travelling along there through their beautiful cocoa-nut forests, I saw a poor little cocoa-nut tree placed in charpoy in the form of a square, about as high as one of the bamboos fastened against this building. It was quite different from the other cocoa-nut trees of the forest, and loaded with fruit from the ground up. The ordinary trees had a bunch of fruit at the top; it would take considerable trouble to get at it. But these little trees had fruit from 2 feet up, and a great deal more of it than the other trees had. A person not well acquainted with the cocoa-nut trees would have said, "Oh! these are the trees, how fruitful they are; these are the trees." Now, what are the facts of the case? There was a dead man there. The Cingalese bury their dead, and where they bury a dead man they put a tree there and tie a lot of flowers and leaves on it and load it with fruit. Now, I understand that represents those formulists, as well as hundreds that talk about no matter what church they may belong to. They are leaving out all their performances; it is all put on the outside—tied on. There is no sap, no life. Those other cocoa-nut trees had just as much fruit as they could well sustain with the amount of sap they had. There is a proportion between the sap and the fruit, and the cocoanuts all came from the inside. The tree was not sustained by the fruit; the tree got its nourishment from other sources. Now, you are settling down with a beautiful house to worship in, in which I hope you will have genuine cocoa-nut trees, producing just as much sap as they can contain and no more, and that you will, with God's help, be able to do much good. There is a work to be done in Bombay. There are thousands of persons perishing, and there is room for a great many more workers. There is room for half a dozen Baptist churches, or by whatever other name they may be called. I may say dozens of them to undertake the work are required. I sincerely hope that the blessing of God will rest upon this work.

Rev. Mr. Bowen (American Mission)—If I say anything, it will be just a word of sympathy and congratulation and of hope that you will put all your trust in Him, sustain yourselves in Him, and then you may expect great things from Him. Live also unto His glory, and work together with all the people of God in this city harmoniously, and the Lord Jesus Christ will be your leader, and many here shall be brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The Church that has not the Spirit of Christ is none of His. *I wish you every success in the cause of Christ.*

Rev. Mr. Harding (American Independent Mission)—As there are other members of other churches to express their sympathy with this enterprise, I shall not detain you long. I can say truly that I have much of this sympathy with this young church; not because I believe in all the doctrines of this church, but because there are in it conscientious living Christians, and I love those everywhere. Since in certain matters we cannot agree; since it has pleased our gracious Lord to give us the New Testament which does not preclude every variety of belief in the Church; since, in the opinions of many good Christians, there are certain diversities not essential to salvation, I for one am quite ready and willing to cease quarrelling over these. I can say truly and heartily that I have not one particle of jealousy in regard to any other denomination; and I have, I may say, not less joy when I see people brought to Christ in this church than I have when I see them brought to Christ in another church. The field of labour for those living members of Christ is the world, lying still in the power of the wicked one, and Christ will bless you in labouring to bring those into the truth. There is the field open before us all. While we don't censure each other, while we do not agree with each other in some respects, we agree with each other in loving the Lord Jesus. Let us then work with them where we can, work beside them where we must, and one and all carry on the great work of bringing the world to the knowledge of Christ—in bringing the world to submit to Christ. I do not, for myself, care very much in regard to these differences. I have a decided opinion for myself. I have searched the Bible, the only Bible which we have. I have studied it carefully and conscientiously, and I have decided in regard to certain points of the Christian's creed. I have no idea that I, for myself, shall change this opinion; I don't consider myself any the better or wiser than others in any respect, and I hope that in this respect we shall go forward. One more sentence would have settled this question of baptism for ever; but the inspired writers did not choose to give it. In one chapter the whole question of church government could have been set at rest. The Holy Spirit did not write that chapter. We are left to seek guidance with the open Bible in hand, and it seems to me pretty clearly that He is willing, or at any rate not unwilling, that we should have these differences. So we will not quarrel with each other about them, but we will rejoice heartily in the success of every branch of the Christian Church, and we will pray daily that the kingdom of Christ may come, and that to you may be added many true worshippers of the Lord.

Rev. Mr. Small (Presbyterian)—I rejoice with the other brethren on the present interesting occasion. There is a very common saying, which is apparently used in connection with these kind of things, "All's well that ends well." And I was just thinking that it is very well to make a good beginning. It seems to me that the brethren of the Baptist Church are making a first-rate beginning. They have consecrated the work here—not in the ordinary sense in which consecration is understood, but to God in prayer; they have offered up prayers to Him to grant a blessing upon it, and they have every reason to believe that that blessing will come down upon the congregation. While we look at the beginning we look forward also, and hope that in this very place it may be said in the kingdom of heaven that this and that man was born again here, most of us here present not regarding mere mortar and stone associate this in connection with this work. I rejoice exceedingly with Mr. Edwards, the pastor, in the length to which the undertaking has gone. I would like to say this, that on the several occasions on which I have been brought to help our brother, and to preach to his congregation, I have always felt that I had more freedom in speaking the gospel message to them than to any other congregation to whom I have spoken. I cannot tell you what the reason of that is. It seems as though there was more sympathy between the speaker and the hearer in their case. Well, it is encouraging that a stranger coming from another congregation and breaking among you the bread of life should feel that there is a kind of response in the congregation. And it seems to me that you have perfect evidence that God is blessing you, and I pray that you may go on and prosper in the work He has given you to do.

Rev. Mr. Greigson (late of Cortsea, now Agra Mission)—When I landed here this morning, I did not for a moment expect to have the pleasure of being present on the occasion of laying the corner stone of this chapel, having lived in England for six years as a pastor in one of our large towns and settled there comfortably. I never thought that it would fall to my lot to break up a happy home to come out again to India. However, I won't touch upon that. But I can say that there is far greater sympathy among Christian men and women in England in regard to mission work and those who labour and toil here than you may sometimes be inclined to think. I also feel sure the Mission Society in England will give their assistance if the matter were again laid before them. I must here plead guilty to a common fault both at home and abroad, that of not answering letters, and my conscience smites me as I have not answered a pile of letters amongst which was one from Brother Edwards, in which he desired me to assist him in this work. It is still unanswered, and I now pledge myself to answer him in a most practical manner, and want of time shall not prevent me from sending the best answer you would like to have. I feel certain that if you appeal to Christian people at home they will also help you to finish this place. Seeing a number of natives standing round, the speaker said they were doubtless wondering what all this could mean, and strongly advocated that they should particularly be taken care of by all Christians, and be taught in the truths of the Gospel, so that they might also be brought to Christ. He could also see no reason why chapels should be kept only open on Sundays; on the contrary, he considered they should be open every day in the week, as there was much work to be done in Bombay. All should be called and accepted and received, as for them all the Lord has died. He then wished the brethren God-speed.

The Rev. Dr. McClay, President of the Methodist College, Foochow, then addressed the meeting, and in doing so said that he sympathised with all that had been already said; and after referring to the part taken by the pastor, highly commended the members of the church for their great exertions in more ways than one in connection with the present work, in soliciting from others and in giving their own money without stint, and he trusted that, having gone so far, God would continue to strengthen their hands and enable them to finish the building; having laid your foundations strongly, let the building rise fair and beautiful. He then gave an account of the Mission work in China, the prospects of which he characterised as very promising, and he thought the time was not far distant when the Spirit of God would be universally poured out, that the eclipse of faith was fast passing away, and that the Sun of Righteousness was about to rise and shine over the whole world with healing in His wings. He said it was getting late, and he wished all success to Bro. Edwards and to all those who laboured with him in the work, and hoped that He would make a thousand times stronger in all that was good. Individually, and as a church, they should go out among the heathen, and bring in all. Every brother should be a living Evangelist. He did not believe in this classification of society. They were all men. If God gave them wealth, that did not make them any the worse, and, if poorer, none the better. Rich and poor have souls to be saved. We all had our faults, we all needed each other's sympathy. He concluded by saying, "Let us all work together, and bring in all around us to the knowledge of the Lord, and may God bless you all for His name's sake."

The Revd. Mr. Edwards announced that further sums were needed, and that subscriptions would be thankfully received by office bearers of the church.

The hymn, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," was then sung, and the proceedings terminated.

We may mention that the building is in the modern Gothic style with a handsome frontage, and will, when finished, be 80 feet long 40 feet broad and 30 feet in height, and be able to accommodate a congregation of upwards of four hundred persons.

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Sir,—We, the undersigned, request you to convene, as early as practicable, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of expressing the deep sorrow felt by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects at the assassination at Port Blair of His Excellency the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and sympathising with the Countess of Mayo in her sad bereavement.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
A. D. Sassoon.
Venayekrao Appasaheb Koorundwarker.
Cowasjee Jehangir.
F. H. Souter.
Framjee Nusserwanjee.
W. Loudon.
Dustoor Peshootunjee Byramjee Sunjana.
J. O'Leary.
J. Jefferson.
Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia.
Venayek Jagonathjee Sunkersett.
E. A. Sassoon.
Dinsha Manockjee Petit.
John Connon.
Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
N. Spencer.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.
Frank Jefferson.
M. Mull.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Khimjee Jeeva.
Venayek Wassoodeo.
Narayen Wassoodevjee.
James Bogie.
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas.
Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
D. McL. Slater.
Morarjee Goculdas.
Soonderdas Mooljee.
Ragoonath Narrayen Khotay.
K. R. Cama.
Nowrozjee Furdoonjee.
Nana Morojee.
Khunderao C. Bedarkur.
Dhirujlal Mathooradas.
Hirjeebhoy Sorabjee.
Janardhun Sakaran Gadgil.
Javerilal Omiashunker Tanic.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Homejee Cursetjee Dady.
Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy.
Adair Craigie.
Shantaram Narayen.
Robert Knight.
Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C.
A. G. Mullins.
Purshotumdas Mohundas.
W. M. Wood.
M. Mouat.
Atmaram Pandoorung.
Selim Solomon.
E. Moses.
E. G. Moberly.
D. E. Owen.
J. K. Bythel.
J. A. Sassoon.
T. F. Punnett.
Byramjee Nowrojee.
Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee.
Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
C. M. Cursetjee.
J. M. Cursetjee.
John Paton.
James Taylor.
Eli Hingley.
Narayen Dajee.
Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
Dinsha Jamsetjee.
John E. Bogie.
Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia.
Cowasjee Sorabjee Patel.
Karsandas Madhowdas.
Hurrichund Sudasive.
Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee.
Gunputrao Moroba Pitale.
Balcrustna Nilajee.
Bal Nelajee Patel.
Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.
H. A. Suntook.
G. R. Purvis.
W. H. Purvis.
N. J. Rutnagur.
J. P. Walsh, Captain.
A. T. Annesley, Lt.-Col.
Thakurdas Atmaram Mehta.
Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy.
Rahimtoola Ahmed Sayanee.
Pallonjee Pestonjee.
F. Mathew.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee.
Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy.
A. C. Furdoonjee.
Rehmoobhoy Hubibhoy.
Rahimbhoy Alibhoy.
Peerbhoy Khimjee.
Mahomed Dhurrumsey.
Byramjee Dadabhoy.
J. F. Vanderstraten.
S. P. Framjee.
Edward Sexton.
D. S. Kemp.
Hormusjee Rustomjee Oomregur.
Eduljee Rustomjee.
Dhunjeesha Manockji Lalcaca.
A. M. Gubbay.
Giacento Marras.
Silla Marras.
Jamsetjee A. H. Wadia.
Pestonjee Ardesir Wadia.
H. B. Hargovun.
C. M. Seater.
Limjee Manockjee.
Ramcrustna V. Bhundarkur.
Pandoorung Gopal.
Janardun Gopal.
S. Sultan Halem, Z. M.
John Brown.
Shreecrustna Wassoodewjee.
W. G. Corke.
D. Jolley.
Ragoonath S. Jayakar.
Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia.
Perosha M. Metha.

Bombay, Feb. 13, 1872.

In accordance with the above requisition, I hereby call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, Feb. 14, 1872.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Cruel Practical Joke.—A wretched practical joke was played off in New York on the occasion of the visit of Prince Alexis to that town. At a civic reception that was given to His Royal Highness, some young men took out the ham from the sandwiches, and inserted layers of soap in its place. The exquisite enjoyment of the perpetrators of the joke may be imagined when the sandwiches were bitten, and the portion tasted forcibly swallowed for manner's sake by the unfortunate victims.

A Doctor in a Fix.—A native doctor attached to the North Suburban Hospital was last Friday night found drunk and incapable on the streets, and removed to the lock-up for the night. On being woke up the following morning for the purpose of ascertaining his name, he was not a little surprised to find himself where he was, and begged to be let off, saying he was in possession of the keys of the stores, medicines, &c., and that if he were not let off the patients would have to go without medicines; it was already past the time for it, and he was sure to get into a scrape. The inspector, however, informed him that it did not lie in his power to do so; he would, however, assist him as far as he he could; if the keys were given him he would forward them to the hospital and obtain him a suit of clean clothes wherewith to appear decently before the Court. This was done, and the doctor sent before the magistrate, who fined him two rupees and eight annas.—*Daily Examiner.*

Going about with a Loaded Revolver.—A European was last Friday night found lying on the Maidan in a state of partial insensibility from drink, with a loaded five-chamber revolver in his pocket. He had, it appears, gone to the Maidan Theatre and tried to bully a native out of his seat, threatening him with the contents of the revolver if he refused to give it up; he, however, thought better of the matter, left the place, and went and laid down near to one of the tents. Constable Gardener soon after accosted him, and on feeling his pockets to see if he had any valuables, lighted on the revolver. Not wishing to act on his own responsibility, and apprehending no danger, he reported the matter to his superior officer, Sergeant Shiels, who immediately ordered the man to be disarmed; this was at once done; the man was after that removed to the local thannah, where, on being questioned, he said he was not aware of the illegality of carrying about a revolver; he was an American, and as such thought that the custom in his own country was prevalent here too. The weapon was kept in possession of the police till the following morning, when it was restored to the owner, with a warning never to bring it ashore again. He is an officer of an American ship lying in the river.—*Ibid.*

A Hard Case.—Samuel Patterson, an African seaman in one of the American ships lately come into port, the Alice Buck, came before one of the magistrates of Calcutta a few days ago, and complained to him of having been shot through his left cheek with a revolver by his commander, Captain Snow, on board the above ship, while on the high seas, shortly after leaving Cardiff. The magistrate, after taking a day's time to consider on the point, referred the man to the American Consul, saying he was afraid he had no jurisdiction in the case, as the offence had been committed on the high seas on board a ship sailing under the American flag, which was tantamount to its having been committed on American soil. The American Consul, we understand, on hearing the circumstances of the matter, called upon the captain to discharge the aggrieved seaman. The captain, however, refuses to give him his discharge, and the seaman as strenuously persists in refusing to sail under him.—*Englishman.*

Calcutta Commerce.—During the month of January last, the Calcutta Commercial Guide informs us that there was a decrease in the value of merchandise imported as compared with the same month of last year of Rs. 36,24,036, and an increase in that of bullion and specie of Rs. 21,16,360. Cotton twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods, copper and wrought metals, are the principal articles in which the decrease has taken place. The merchandise exported shows an increase in value of Rs. 64,76,665, and specie an increase of Rs. 2,73,195. The items under which the increase has taken place chiefly are cotton piece-goods and yarn, country woollens, rice, opium, raw cotton, jute, gunnies, hides, lac, and linseed, whilst indigo, raw silk, and mustard seed, all show a large falling off. There was a decrease in the actual collections on goods of Rs. 1,54,724, and an increase in the salt collections of Rs. 74,585. The number of ships entered had increased by 12 with 14,853 tons, and of those cleared by 11 with 19,029 tons.—*Ibid.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—Main Line.—Earnings week ending 3rd February 1872, £57,720-3-4. Corresponding week last year, £51,705-11-10. Increase, £6,041-11-6. From 1st January 1872 to 3rd February 1872, £281,771-8-8. From 1st January 1871 to 4th February 1871, £242,384-9-0. Increase, £39,386-19-8. Miles open week ending 3rd February 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,179½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 3rd February 1872, £45-1-10. Corresponding week last year, £40-8-3. Increase, £4-13-7. Jubbulpore Line.—Earnings week ending 3rd February 1872, £3,187-15-6. Corresponding week last year, £2,960-7-4. Increase, £227-8-2. From 1st January 1872 to 3rd February 1872, £16,796-11-8. From 1st January 1871 to 4th February 1871, £12,418-4-5. Increase, £4,378-7-3. Miles open week ending 3rd February 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 3rd February 1872, £14-5-11. Corresponding week last year, £13-5-6. Increase, £1-0-5.—*Ibid.*

A Recent Raid.—Mr. Cochran, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, reports that the recent attack made by a party of savages on the Pyndoo stockade has been committed by the Shindoos. Although there is a Howlong village at a short distance from the stockade, he exonerates this tribe because it was fully employed in another direction. He apprehends that raids will probably be committed this season in April or May by savages in want of food. Raids in the rainy season are of infrequent occurrence. Revenge also may urge them to take prompt action, as the Deputy Commissioner's report shows that the marauders were wounded by the Pyndoo guard, though in all cases the bodies were carred off by the savages. The fighting lasted for about three-quarters of an hour, commencing at 6-30 A. M. The attack was sudden and unexpected. Three of the savages entered the stockade and entertained themselves with a triumphal war dance until they were driven back by the guard. The savages to be about 125 to 150 strong and were ultimately repulsed by the Pyndoo guard of 45 men are reported. Four men were wounded on our side and the loss of the savages is estimated at about ten times that number. During the whole of the attack a drum was beaten.—*Bengal Times.*

A Wonderful Cow.—A suit was tried before Mr. Justice Holloway yesterday in which the plaintiff sued to recover *ten thousand rupees* damages for the wrongful seizure of his cow, which he had been exhibiting to the public at a charge of half an anna per head. The cow, it appears, had two mouths, six legs, and two tails, and had been stabled in certain premises in town, for which rent had not been paid. A suit was then brought in the Small Cause Court by the owner of the stable against a man who, it appears, had obtained at one time a lease of the cow for the purpose of exhibiting it. This man had "hooked it," and the unfortunate landlord caused the cow to be seized, and in execution of the decree of the Small Cause Court. The present plaintiff thereupon preferred a claim to the cow, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court decreed that the cow belonged to the plaintiff, and not to the judgment debtor. The cow having been under seizure for about six weeks the present suit was brought to recover ten thousand rupees damages. His Lordship asked the plaintiff how he could prefer such a claim, and also whether as the cow had two mouths he was not very glad to get rid of her. After a patient hearing of the case, His Lordship gave plaintiff a judgment for 100 rupees for the wrongful seizure, but refused to allow him costs.—*Madras Athenæum.*

ADMIRAL COCKBURN.

(*Englishman.*)

Rear-Admiral James Horsford Cockburn was born in Scotland in the year 1817, and was therefore 55 years old when he died. He passed into the Royal Navy in 1836, and was officially noticed and promoted for his service on the Coast of Syria and capture of St. Jean d'Acre (1840) to Lieutenant, 5th November 1840. On the 9th March 1842 he became Senior Lieutenant of the Winchester (50 guns), the Flagship of Rear Admiral the Honourable Joceline Percy, C. B., Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope. He was made Commander on the 24th April 1846, and Commander of the Hastings (72 guns), the Flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, on the 14th April 1848. On the 7th April 1850 he became Captain, and on the 6th April 1866 he was appointed Rear Admiral Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval Forces in the East Indies.

He has left a widow and seven or eight children.

THE FUNERAL.

The decency and order with which the funeral of the late Admiral Cockburn was conducted on Sunday afternoon, formed a striking contrast to the shameful want of arrangement which was evident at the last public funeral in Calcutta—that of the unfortunate Mr. Norman. No possible mismanagement could have altogether done away with the impressive solemnity of such a funeral as Mr. Norman's, but it must have struck many of the on-lookers at the procession on Sunday afternoon that something similar might have been done on the sad occasion of the burial of the late Chief Justice, to do becoming honour to the memory of a good man and a respected public servant.

BERTOLA vs. THE GOVERNMENT.

We intimated to our readers a short time back that there was a dispute between Mr. Bertola, a contractor, and the Government of India, in a matter of account relating to the palatial barracks which are being constructed for the European troops located at Mooltan, which barracks, it is worthy of note, have not yet begun to exhibit any downward tendency. Mr. Bertola from the very onset, that is to say from the time when the works were suspended, asserted his claim amounting to an insignificant number of a few lacs and some fractional thousands, but the Executive Engineer of Mooltan disputed the bill on behalf of Goverment, and put forward a balance-sheet exhibiting indebtedness on the part of the contractor of nearly a lac and a half, the difference between the opposite representations was very nearly five lacs of rupees. Government, accepting the report of its Executive Engineer, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, who was selected, we learn, on account of his peculiar ferretting talent to look into this extraordinary dispute, rushed madly into a civil action against Mr. Bertola for recovery of the amount stated to have been over-paid to him for the works. Mr. Bertola, on the other hand, quite undaunted, owing to his certain knowledge of the validity of his claim, instituted a civil suit against the Government to obtain his due. At a very early stage of the judicial investigation the prudence of referring the question to arbitration flashed upon the Government, and this mode of settlement was decided upon. A committee of gentlemen has accordingly been sitting at Mooltan for several days engaged in the scrutiny of the books of both parties we presume, though we have only heard Mr. Bertola's account mentioned. It has oozed out that the books of the contractor have been unexceptionably kept, and, up to the end of January last, the committee had gone so far into them as to discover an incontrovertible liability on the part of Government amounting to two and a half lacs of rupees, but Mr. Bertola expected the balance of his account to be established in the further progress of the investigation. In our irrepressible love of enquiry we would ask—How is this? a wag in the room suggests the possibility of books on the side of Government having been kept by quarter entry, and those on the side of the contractor by quadruple entry! During the period which has been lost in the settlement of this dispute, Mr. Bertola has been subjected to unspeakable trouble and disgrace, from great affluence he has been reduced to impoverishment,—he has been subjected to numberless law processes, and suffered all the vexation, loss, and other injuries attendant upon stoppage of payment with a man in business. Mr. Bertola is not a man to forego his title to compensation for all this, so be prepared, ye taxpayers of India, for more assiduous attentions from your collectors!—*Indian Abuses.*

THE PUBLIC WORKS AT ALLAHABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—It is neither my ambition nor desire to anticipate your "Town Pump" in communicating the following items in connexion with the working of that much, and I believe deservedly, abused department, the Public Works. *Imprimis*, your "Town Pump" will probably understand that in consequence of the manner in which the new barracks at this station were constructed, it was found necessary to remove the roofs, and re-construct them on a safer and more approved plan, so as to exclude the rain if possible. That operation (an expensive one doubtless) is now in progress, directed by two Executive and—I speak advisedly—five other engineers of sorts. Well, a few days ago one of the big engineers' barrack builders—from Simla, I suppose—dropped on them, and discovered, as probably he expected, that they were covering in the roofs with what is called in the trade *peela* tiles—to spare expense, it was believed. A little inquiry, however, elicited the fact that there was no saving—not a *cowrie*—first-class prices being charged. This is not a very pleasant subject to scribble on; but the worst is yet to come. The vials of the wrath of the big-wigs must fall on somebody, and on whom should it fall? Your "Town Pump" will, in the innocence of his heart, say—"On him who manufactured the bad article, and sent it on the ground, and was responsible for the quality of the material used on the work." Nothing further from the truth, however. The chain of responsibility amongst these people is, it would seem, a most convenient and accommodating one; the head acquits himself gloriously of course, no shadow of blame attaches to *him*—and the next, and the next—and so on until it comes to the *last*, generally a poor *devil* who wasn't there at all perhaps. No matter; he should have been, he gets shunted—and justice is satisfied—Public Works justice!

Pro Bono Publico.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

(*Englishman.*)

The late Fine Arts Exhibition, and the Annual Photographic Exhibitions of which that now open in the hall of the Dalhousie Institute perhaps surpasses in real excellence all that have preceded it, show that life in India is far from being so unfavourable to the development of æsthetic taste and skill as is sometimes supposed. Indeed, if we mistake not, they prove that the Anglo-Indian community of this side of India is more than able to hold its own, in all but original composition, against any other community of the same size in the world. The more strange becomes the fact, which the extent of patronage accorded to these and similar efforts has made but too evident, that few educated communities betray so complete an unsensibility to the duty of encouraging the artist's work with their sympathy. The Fine Arts Exhibition barely paid its expenses, and the Photographic Exhibition, though free to the public for five days out of the six, draws but a meagre and apathetic gathering of spectators. Yet, in addition to much that is excellent, there is a good deal that is new and striking in the present display to attract attention.

The photographic enamels and ceramigraphs mark an important practical advance in both the processes and the materials of the art, and though not absolutely new, they are probably novelties to three out of four persons in Calcutta. Then again the wonderful sea views exhibited by Colonel Stewart Wortley are, as regards at least the effect produced, quite unique. Though in point of distinctness they have been surpassed, there is a breadth of effect in these instantaneous pictures which we have never seen before in anything of the kind. The capacity they indicate shows that, much as it has already accomplished, photography is till only approaching the position it is destined to occupy. These pictures have deservedly obtained the Society's gold medal for the best series of photographs taken in Europe. The landscapes taken in Europe exhibited by professional photographers are, we think, less striking on the whole than those exhibited last year; but possibly this impression may be due to the great improvement shown in the photographs of the same class taken in this country. The very striking contrast between the English professional, and the Anglo-Indian amateur work, which existed last year, has, we think, disappeared. Among the most successful of the latter works are, to our thinking, Major C. C. Taylor's large sized views of Simla and its neighbourhood. The subjects, which are excellently chosen, are themselves highly favourable to the development of the special merits of photography. The palace at Urkee from the North, No. 164; the palace at Mundee from the East, No. 172; the town and neighbourhood of Urkee, at sunset, taken from the palace, No. 173, could scarcely be surpassed for brightness, cleanness, and distinctness of detail, and several others of the same set nearly come up to them.

Mr. Ravenshaw's views in the Dinagepore district which have obtained a silver medal are also clear and good pictures, though in the majority of cases they appear to us to want intensity, and No. 149 is not so distinct as some other similar scenes. No. 141, of the Kantanuggur Temple and the Cane Bridge over the Runjeet, No. 156, are the best of the series.

Captain Murray's temples are somewhat wanting in brightness, but on the whole well deserve the bronze medal.

Perhaps the best set of Indian photographs in the room is that consisting of Nos. 239 to 246 by Captain H. Senior. Nos 239 and 240 will compare for brilliancy, atmosphere, and sharpness of detail with the temple pictures of Captain Lyon exhibited last year; and Sansadhara, or the Petrifying Springs, Deyra Doon, No. 243, is perhaps the best picture of its kind exhibited.

Some of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's landscapes and views of Bombay are meritorious productions, and well sustain the reputation of that well known firm. But the collection wanted weeding. Some of the Bombay views are dirty, and deficient in intensity, especially Nos. 208 and 214.

There is an excellent picture of Sheikh Chelim's Gateway at Futtehpore Seekree, No. 118, exhibited by V. Pont, Esq., of Assensole, and Mr. Phillips' Darjeeling views, Nos. 51 to 57, are admirable pictures. The Sona Musjid, No. 30, and the North View of the Nuthin Musjid, Gour, No. 34, by W. Campbell, Esq., are noticeable for their cleanness and brilliancy, indeed the latter picture may fairly be classed with Captain Senior's Jain Temples.

A very interesting and fairly well done set of pictures of the Eclipse Expedition and views in the Neilgherries is exhibited by Captain Waterhouse. The view No. 308, on the Coonoor Ghat, is particularly good, the distance remarkably clear, but the right foreground a good deal out of focus.

The Exhibition this year is especially rich in portraits. The Bridesmaid, No. 49, by Messrs. Robinson and Cherrill, has obtained the gold medal, and though the white lace veil is perhaps not a favourable subject for the photographer, nothing could be more brilliant or better than the upper part of the picture. Among the most pleasant portraits in the room are the cameos and cartes chiefly of children by H. Boissonnas of Geneva. Their effect is due in a great measure to the taste shown by the artist in placing his subjects, and his judgment in catching the favourable moment for seizing the expression. The merits of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, and of Westfield and Co. in this branch of the art are so well known that it is only necessary to say they are fully illustrated in the present exhibition.

The portraits 28 to 34, exhibited by Captain Swiney, quite equal the work of the best professionable photographers. They possess remarkable depth and brilliancy and some of them show very skilful management of light.

We should not omit to notice the specimens of Heliotypes, Hooseinabad, Lucknow, No. 14, shows how faithfully the minutest details may be copied by this process, which, if we mistake not, has a most important and popular *rôle* before it.

MARY WINCHESTER.

The Commissioner of Chittagong brought this little girl with him on his return to the station from his tour of inspection in the hill tracts. She appears to be a smart and intelligent child of about seven years of age; and from the contour of her features evidently of European extraction, although slightly bronzed owing to her long stay in the hills. The Howlongs in whose hands she was for about a year seem to have taken particular care of her, as she was in good health and spirits, although at the moment of parting with her savage entertainers she cried bitterly, a lament which they fully reciprocated in their own barbarous manner. The civil authorities have been unable to gain any information from her, as she only understands the Kookie language, and all the interpreters are absent with the column. She will be sent to Calcutta by the first opportunity.—*Bengal Times.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1500 Astarte, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1326 Augusta, Raynes—Farnham & Co.
881 Bella Maria, Williams—The Captain.
909 Khimjee Oodowjee, Leighton—Edward Bates & Co.
1436 Knight Commander, Stap—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1059 Prince Patrick, Graham—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1307 Prince Leopold, Irvine—The Captain.
1033 Sam Mendel, Murdock—Scott and Wilcox.
867 Undaunted, Young—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1434 Westminster, Gross—Jamsetjee Dubash.

For London via Havre.

1219 Malabar, Douglas—W. Nicol & Co.

For Falmouth.

861 Ceres, Cochran—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

For Havre.

893 City of Pekin, McEarchon—W. Nicol & Co.
1080 Glenavon, Smith—Lyon & Co.
1610 Ivanhoe, Herrimann—The Captain.

For Queenstown.

858 Coriolar, Bremen—Knoop & Co.

For New York.

1110 Simla, Salter—Farnham & Co.

For Calcutta.

1093 Stamboul, Taylor—Stenhouse & Co.

For Penang.

520 Henry Sempi, Guerin—The Captain.

For Antwerp.

544 M. de St. Aldigonde, Goetas—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.

560 Backia Letchmy, Walkey—Blay & Mackintosh.
955 Bombay, Jordon—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1400 Cora, Coombs—Grendon, Tippet & Co.
1009 Ida, Morris—Wallace & Co.
1482 Inspector, Atwood—The Captain.
514 Joyce Phillips, Mumford—H. Jamsetjee.
1013 Kate Devonport, Duncan—N. Maneckjee Pitty.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
938 Louisa, Liver—The Captain.
1013 Mofussilite, Rae—Remington & Co.
583 Ocean, Roturier—N. Ardaseer & Sons.
432 Oliver Madeleine, Desbats—Ewart, Latham & Co.
847 Sea Queen, McBride—Wallace & Co.
1219 Tethys, Evan, Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Scott & Willcox.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—Volkart Brothers.

STEAMERS.

Overland Route.

3763 Mirzapoor (s), Parish—P. and O. Co.

For Liverpool.

1746 Derby (s), Newman—Wallace & Co.
1441 Durnam (s), French, W. Nicol & Co.
1397 Neera (s), Hansom—Stearns Hobart, & Co.
1104 Orlando (s), Dossor—Wallace & Co.
762 Stirling (s), Boysen—W. & A. Graham & Co.

For London via Havre.

795 Ada (s), Thatchell—W. Nicol & Co.

For Genoa, &c.

765 Persia (s), Merillo—Volkart Brothers.

For China, &c.

1070 Behar (s), Blake—P. and O. Co.

Not Fixed.

1482 Columbian (s), Stewart—P. & O. Co.
Emue (s)
1746 Hindoostan (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co.
1313 Nachimoff (s), Grekke—H. B. Touche & Co.
Peshawur (s), White—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

For Persian Gulf.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

For Penang and Singapore.

535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.

For Zanzibar.

582 Sulleman Shaw, Nacoda—J. Sewjee.

For Calcutta via Coast.

436 Futel Rahaman, Nacoda.

For Colombo.

154 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. B. Ghandy.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
300 Clyde.
472 Dagmar—Steam Tug.
1066 Dalhousie, Hewett.
2187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
408 Sind.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
2670	Denmark	July 8
1211	Ganges	July 15
1328	Prince Eugene, Smith	July 15
879	Lord Ashburton	Sept. 8
1192	Asiana	Sept. 29
	FROM LONDON.	
1200	Centurion,—Thomas Steuart & Co.	
1293	Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
531	Dovercourt, Heigho	Sept. 28
	Teviotdale—Thomas Steuart & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
816	Ismael	
	FROM CLYDE.	
867	Undaunted	Sept. 1
1357	Salsette	Sept. 14
993	Camperdown	Sept. 30
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
1089	Cavalier	June 30
873	Virginia	Aug. 28
847	Alma	Sept. 25
779	Johanna Wilhelmina	Oct. 6
1300	Hoogly	Oct. 7
	FROM SHIELDS.	
798	Alaska	July 20
974	Glen Monarch	July 22
	Maria	Aug. 19
1067	Mary and Emma	Aug. 24
819	Flora	Sept. 23
	FROM BOSTON.	
1553	Golden Fleece	

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A "SCENE" AT A MEETING.

OTHER odd things occur at the Madras Doveton College, besides the two to which we casually referred the other day. From a fuller report of the same meeting, at which it was brought to light that some members of the committee had been purchasing votes, and that the committee were borrowing money at 9 per cent. while investing their own capital at 4 per cent., we extract the following dialogue:—

"Dr. Conran interposed and, drawing up his coat sleeves, asked Dr. Urquhart if he meant to say that he (Dr. C.) had been guilty of dishonesty. (Clapping of hands).

Dr. Urquhart said that what he had observed was intended to be understood in a Pickwickiau and Parliamentary, and not in a personal, sense.

Dr. Conran said that he accepted the apology.

Dr. Urquhart replied that he had offered none. (Loud and continued cheering.)"

No wonder that, during the long absences of Dave Carson, the people of Madras are able to get on without a regular theatre. The farces played in Calcutta are no doubt somewhat superior to the above, but then we have to pay for them; whereas the meetings of the Madras Doveton Committee appear to be open to the public, free of charge.—*Indian Daily News.*

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, Jan. 25.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM Japan the most serious news is to hand, relating to the persecution, torture, and murder of Christians. At Nagasaki, it is said that 2,000 native Christians are doomed as martyrs, that one batch of sixty-seven has been already killed off, and that Ewakura (the official at the head of the Western Embassy) is one of the greatest supporters of this enormity. Side by side, material progress is making rapid strides; the railway is nearly completed, the telegraph cable is now in working order, the Government has officially notified that rice may be sold for exportation on certain conditions, and permission has been given for native women going abroad.

In China, little appears of an unusual nature to report. The river between Taku and Tientsin was still open on the last day of the year, and people are hawking about their female children for sale in the streets of the latter port. The Mahomedan rebels are still causing much uneasiness, and it is feared that they may interfere with the Shense traders. Floods, and consequent misery, are spoken of in the province of Hunan as serious as those in Chihli. A queer story comes from Nanchang, Kiangsi, to the effect that the mandarins there, instead of protecting a missionary, ordered the soldiers to throw brickbats at him, and then reported that the people had assumed a threatening bearing towards the foreigners. The prospectus of the new Bank in Shanghai has appeared, and Mr. Kaye is spoken of as its manager. It is stated that the Haikwan at Canton has ordered that all junks with foreign goods should call first at Canton or Pakhoi, whatever may be their port of destination; and this is justly regarded as a direct blow to the trade of Hongkong; Sir R. MacDonnell is, we believe, the man to deal with such matters.

At Hongkong, the licensed gambling-houses were closed on the 20th instant. The Police Commission continues its sittings. Earl Kimberley's reply to the public memorial on the police question has been received and published. The Police Court shroff, by name Lum Ashing, has absconded with about Rs.30,000 of the savings of the police constables, and nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. The new Seamen's Church was opened on the 11th.

THE SUPPOSED NEW PRUSSIAN DRILL.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 19.)

IN a note of Monday last we drew attention to the valuable pamphlet of the Duke of Wurtemberg, and to the error, as it seemed to us, into which the writer and the translator, Captain Robinson, had fallen in supposing that there was any formal and defined change of system in the Prussian mode of attack between Gravelotte and the later actions of the war. The *Times'* writer, who has since reviewed this pamphlet at great length, has fallen into the same mistake, and even goes so far as to infer that there is not only a completely new infantry system introduced to meet the deadly effect of the long-range breechloader, but that this system is of a nature calculated to put our own solid infantry at a very considerable disadvantage. This depressed, or, if you will, "alarmist" view of matters, is founded on a double misconception. There is no such new drill as is supposed in the Prussian infantry; and the British soldier—give him but the chance—is every whit as capable of the new application of the old skirmishing drill as his Continental rival. These are broad assertions, but they will both admit of simple proof.

Our aptest testimony as to the first is at hand in another pamphlet, previously translated by Captain Robinson (to which we are glad to be able to call attention here, since his other critics have overlooked it), "The Art of Operating under the Enemy's Fire," by Major Tellenbach. "These pages," the author says, "were written during quiet intervals in the siege of Paris," consequently quite as lately as the Le Bourget affair. We may just say that nothing so strictly analytical and scientific on the subject of advancing troops under fire has ever appeared before. As to our particular subject, so far from Major Tellenbach quoting any new orders as issued on the subject of moving supports of skirmishers, he reasons on it himself at great length; and plainly taking it for granted that the freedom of the existing Prussian drill-book will allow his recommendation to be carried out, says, *inter alia*, "Supports should move behind the wings of the firing line in loose order, even in extended order if necessary, and stooping down. They should only take part in the fight when necessary; they should run into any cover near at hand if the direction of the enemy's fire permit of it." In point of fact, Major Tellenbach recommends as his own personal view—arising, he says, in his preface, from years of practice—pretty much what was done at Le Bourget, where the commanding officers, or at least part of them, were apparently intelligent men who had similarly studied the question. But advice and action were both matters of individual judgment, within the limits allowed by the existing regulations. And in closing this part of our comment we must remark that to quote the repulse of the Guards at Gravelotte is somewhat beside the general question, the case being a very exceptional one. For the mile-long steady slope which leads up to St. Private could never have been carried by any fair infantry attack until the defenders of the village were shaken by other means.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SEA.

(*Hawaiian Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

ON Thursday, Oct. 19, at 8 a. m., a sail was discovered by the wheelman on the steamer Moses Taylor. The vessel lay directly in the steamer's track, and appeared to be disabled, having but one mast standing, and only her lower topsail set, running before a fresh south-east wind. On approaching her, it proved to be a brig, water-logged, with her mainmast carried away, apparently deserted, no persons appearing in sight on board. A sail spread over the forecastle, and a tent rigged in the foretop cross-trees, showed that the crew had occupied these places for some time. At every lurch, the sea made a clean breach over the vessel from stem to stern. To all appearance it was a wreck which had long been water-logged, and her crew taken off by some passing vessel. Her stern was broken away, the bulwarks on both sides gone, and her sails flying from the foremast in rags.

On reaching the wreck, the steamer stopped, and Captain Bennett sent off a boat to ascertain whether any persons were on board, and if none, whether any record could be found respecting her. The sea being quite rough, the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her with some difficulty. She was boarded, however, by the third officer and a seaman from the steamer, who immediately went aloft into foretop, and finding no one, went into the forecastle, where they discovered a weak, emaciated man, who exclaimed, as he saw them: "Great God Almighty! am I saved?" He was lifted in the boat, and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvas bag containing a nautical almanac, and a vial inclosing a sheet of paper, with a date of the wreck, and names of the crew and passengers.

It proved to be the American brig Shelehoff, 213 tons register, of San Francisco, bound to Callao with a cargo of lumber. The survivor was Capt. Luder Hapkin, the last of twelve persons on board at the time of the disaster. The brig was caught in a cyclone on the night of July 3, the same date of the solar eclipse. Soon after midnight, when the cyclone was at its height, she was thrown on her beam-ends, and found to be rapidly filling, and in order to prevent a total loss of the vessel and her company, her mainmast was cut away, and she righted up. No time was allowed to save any provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to the foretop to prevent being washed overboard, as every wave made a clean breach over her. The mate, Mr. Johnson, died first, six days after the disaster. Two half-barrels of salmon, a half barrel of tongues, and a box of China starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be breackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a hook from time to time, and occasionally a little rain-water caught in a sail, and always more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company had to subsist on.

Capt. Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers is a most heart-rendering one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till Sept. 6, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died, or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt-water, added to the intensity of their sufferings.

Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Captain Hopken states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove to for a few minutes, and then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were then eight living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on her deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention. Their feelings as they saw the bark square away, when so near them, may better be imagined than described. Their last hope being gone, they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard. The bark displayed no flag, and all that Captain H. can recollect of her appearance was that she had a new bright spanker set.

Soon after the disaster occurred, Captain H. set the foresail and jib (the only sails used), and rigged the rudder so as to steer the wreck from the foretop. This was accomplished by running the rudder-ropes through a block aft, and then carrying them forward to the foretop. In this way the brig's course was shaped towards these islands tolerably correct, without compass or chart. The accident occurred in N. lat. 16 and W. long. 117, about 520 miles south-west of Cape St. Lucas The wreck was fallen in with in N. lat. 26.40, W. long. 148.52, about 400 miles north-east of Hawaii, showing that they had run nearly 2,000 miles in 109 days.

The following paper was prepared by Captain Hopken, September 10th, on board the brig, to be left in case no one survived. It gives the list of crew and passengers:

American brig Shelehoff, of San Francisco, waterlogged on the 3rd of July, 1871, in a hurricane, lat. 16° north and long 117° west. Was afloat till September,—. This was written on the 10th September 1871. 70 days at sea.

Captain Luder Hopken, Master, San Francisco; Mate, T. Johnson, of Schleswig Holstein; Second Mate, James McCarley, Port Petrice, Migdonshire; Steward, Phillip Dunn, San Francisco. Seamen—Levedore Police, Reboste Sicilia, Mitchell Velago, Bajerro Calabria, Italy; Andrew Larssen, Sweden; Lona Lewis Nessen, Flensbury, Germany. Cabin Passengers—Ashley Crane, Charles Davis, San Francisco; Charles Kurtz, Tubingen, Germany—[New York papers copy]; Bartholomew Clawell, native of Charleville, Department de Sardenau, (France?)

Written on board the brig Shelehoff, Monday, September 10, 1871. We have suffered hard from hunger and thirst.

Crew, passengers and officers beg to send this to San Francisco, California, and publish in the papers.

In the Nautical Almanac were found the following entries; July 3rd, Cyclone; vessel waterlogged.

Sept. 6—Andrew Larssen died.
" 18—Lewis Nessen died.
" 22—Bart. Clawell died,
" 21—On the wreck 80 days; 92 days from San Francisco. No rain. Nothing to eat.

Saturday, September 30—We are on the wreck 89 days. Four dead. Please advertise this in papers.

Monday, October 15—105 days on the wreck. All hands dead, except the captain and one passenger—Crane.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

IN resuming his speech yesterday the Attorney-General adverted to the circumstance that the claimant had told Gibbes that he was a passenger on the Jessie Miller, which was the ship that took Arthur Orton to Rio in 1851; and he urged, that if this was a true statement, there was an end of the case, for Roger Tichborne could have known nothing of the Jessie Miller in 1851, for he was then with his regiment at Cahir. Equally doubtful was the statement of the claimant about Owen Lewis, the seaman who was on board the Middleton with Arthur Orton in 1853, and of whom Roger Tichborne could have known nothing. There was no impeachment of the credit or credibility of Gibbes. Referring to the strong language he himself had used, the Attorney-General justified his doing so, and affirmed that no language could be too strong to apply to a man who had been guilty of a gross fraud; which was the case, if the claimant was not Roger Tichborne. The subject of a will made by the claimant at Wagga-Wagga followed; and it was characterised as entirely an Orton will, without a word of Tichborne knowledge in it—so that it must have been made either by Arthur Orton or by one of his intimate friends. This was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel to be a difficulty with which he had to contend—namely, that the claimant knew nothing of the property which he sought to dispose of by the will. The cross-examination of the claimant was read, in which he was compelled to say that he had trumped up the contents of the will, and made it as wrong as possible, his object being to get a sum of money from Gibbes, without telling him—his confidential attorney who had taken up his claim—anything about his family or their affairs. The contents of the will, in substance, were bequests to his wife, of a lawful dower of his estates; to his mother, his property at Cowes, Isle of Wight; to his daughter, Mary Agnes, all his property in Hampshire, Dorsetshire, and Ryde, and all his other property; an annuity to Ann Bryant, daughter of his wife, of £200; and he appoints Mr. Jarvis, of Bridport, and his mother, executors; and Sir John Bird and Gibbes, guardians to his children. The witnesses were William Love and William Gibbes, of Wagga-Wagga. On the face of it the will was well drawn; but he did not designate it as his last will, which he would have done if he had known he had made a will in England; but there was not one fact relative to the Tichborne family set out correctly. He did not know that the Dowager's name was Henriette Felicite, but he knew her initials to be "H. F." and he calls her Harriett Frances; the Tichbornes never had any property at Cowes, at Wimmering, Hampshire, nor the Hermitage, Dorsetshire; in fact, there were only glimmerings of the venue of the estates, their exact locality being incorrect. Then as to the executors, besides his mother—under a wrong name—there was Sir John Bird, a person who had no existence; while Jarvis, though a real man (a merchant captain), was the friend of old Orton. Again he put in Mr. Angell, as a possible executor, if necessary, who was also a friend of Orton's. It was incredible, said the Attorney-General, that the claimant should have had any adequate motive for concocting this fraudulent will, by which he obtained money under false pretences; because, if it had been a real will, it was easily revoked, so that it was gratuitous rascality to make it mere invention. But the fact was, the will was the result of ignorance of the Tichborne estates and Tichborne, while it showed a marvellous intimacy with the Ortons and their surroundings; for, curiously enough, there was a Hermitage-street at Wapping, near where old Orton lived. The jury were asked to consider this matter of the will as conclusive of the case. A pocket-book containing memoranda in the claimant's handwriting comprising references to Miss Loder, and the result of two county-court actions against him at Wagga-Wagga; a book of one Reardon's; and another book were next spoken of—the latter produced by a Mr. Cox, of Australia, the contents of which were in the claimant's handwriting, purporting to be written by Thomas Castro, in which were entries such as "Sir Rodger Tichborne, Bart., of Tichbourne Hall, Surry, England, Rio, Bonos Ayres; Love (witness to the will), South Amerika." "Lost, in county court, two actions for £6 and £3 15s;" a number of names; the words "Newmarket payments; some man has plenty money and no brains, and *vice versa*; surely, men with plenty money and no brains was made for men with plenty brains and no money; La Bella; Tichborne arrived Hobart Town, July 4, 1854; some cabalistic character, said to mean Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Bart.; Mr. Playfair, please let bearer have; rude drawing of a ship with three masts; a drawing, with T. Castro written against it; I, Thomas Castro, hereby certify my name is not T. C.; so those who say so don't know anything about it; R. C. T.; oh! dear fair one, Miss Mary Ann Loder, 7, Russell's buildings, Wapping, London." It was pointed out that this was undoubtedly the book of Castro, the claimant, and amongst the numerous names that of Arthur Orton does not occur; and there was an entry of the arrival in *la* Bella of R. C. Tichborne at Hobart Town, the claimant denying that he had ever been there; and from these and other of the entries—especially the mention of Mary Ann Loder, the affianced of Arthur Orton, and the word "Newmarket," which was Orton's address in Hobart Town, it was argued that this was the work of Arthur Orton, practising for the assumption of the name of Roger Tichborne. The book was subjected to a careful examination by the jury. Having commented on the noncalling of Mr. and Mrs Gibbes and Cubitt by the plaintiff, and, as it were, summed-up the matter connected with Wagga-Wagga, the Attorney-General followed the claimant to Sydney in June, 1866, and traversed his statement that he was weeks there before the saw Cubitt; pointed out that he went to see Guilfoyle, who, he said, recognised him; but Guilfoyle had repudiated and disbelieved in the claimant. Then he tried Bogle, and proceeded, as he had done with others, to pick his brains, and so to speak, to correct C by information derived from D—that is, to correct him by materials gleaned from Guilfoyle. It turned out that Bogle entered the plaintiff's service, and had continued in it ever since, and his son had advanced the claimant £250. The Attorney-General observed that Bogle was in a manner under the control of his master. The history of Bogle, from his being taken into the service of Sir Edward Doughty in Jamaica, and his remaining in it for forty-four years, and the estimation he was held in by the family, as stated by the counsel for the plaintiff, were gone into, and criticised; though the Attorney-General admitted that Bogle was by far the most important witness as to claimant's identity with Roger Tichborne if he could be entirely trusted. But it was contended that such faith could not be given to his evidence, such was his readiness to return to England, and his former service; that he did not peril £50 a year which the Tichbornes paid to him, but only as a gratuity, not as a right; that he did not know a great deal of Roger Tichborne, who was not much at Tichborne when Bogle was there. In fact, all Bogle's interests and proclivities were mixed up with the fate of the claimant; and it was asserted that his evidence was not *bona fide*, and that he told falsehoods in some collateral matters when he gave his testimony—such as that the claimant never asked him a question about his early life; whereas the claimant was sent by the Dowager to Bogle, to be told all he wanted to know. For this and other and similar reasons, the jury were asked to disbelieve Bogle's evidence on the cardinal points of the case. Half-scornful, half-bantering comment was made on Bogle's statement, that for twelve years he was looking for Roger Tichborne in the streets of Sydney, in the hope that that lost man would turn up; and his account of his meeting the claimant at last, and the instant mutual recognition by these two loving souls after twelve years' separation, were humorously described, and made absurd, consisting, as it did, of "Hollo! Bogle, is that you?" from the claimant; and "Yes, sir," from Bogle; and some such passages. It was pointed out that, a series of questions having been put to Bogle by a Mr. Fitzgerald as to the claimant, as to differences between him and Roger Tichborne, and answered, any such occurrence was denied distinctly by Bogle. Besides, on important matters Bogle was in direct issue with the claimant—the former stating that some things said by the latter with regard to transactions between them were untrue. With emphasis the Attorney-General denied an assertion that the Tichborne family had disputed the identity of Bogle; while, as to the withdrawal of his annuity by Lady Doughty, that was done because Bogle was supporting a man whom he must have known was an impostor. It was stated that it could be shown that while in Sydney the claimant was unable to describe the uniform of his regiment, alleging that he had been in it only a few days, and believed it was the 12th, which he called the Carbineers. Now he did not know the names of any of the officers, the fact being that he thought the story was to be that he had enlisted and been bought off by his father. As a proof that claimant intended to return to Australia, he bought the Metropolitan Hotel at Sydney, and to pay for it drew a bill for £10,000 on Messrs. Drummonds—not on Glyn or Coutts, where Roger had accounts. Then he engaged a private secretary; and, said the Attorney-General, what could not that person have told of the life of the claimant in Sydney? It was observed that a statement of claimant that he was like a portrait of Sir Edward Doughty was denied by Bogle, who said they were not a bit alike. The subject of the voyage home of claimant which began on September 20, 1868, in the Rakaia with his family, was entered on, and it was stated that, while on board, he told some story of a love affair in the Isle of Wight, and of his having had St. Vitus's dance—the result of a fright caused by a fire, which was not the case with the claimant, though it was true of Arthur Orton. A statement of claimant that at Panama he weighed thirteen stone, could be controverted, and it would be shown that he weighed nineteen stone then. On his arrival in London on Christmas Day, 1866, he at once went down to Wapping; and there he was left by the Attorney-General till this morning.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that rare is the toilet that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganisation or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

MR. ROEBUCK AT SHEFFIELD.

(*Times.*)

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 17.

THIS evening Mr. Roebuck delivered his long-promised lecture on the present aspect of public affairs, socially and politically, in the Music Hall. There was a very large attendance, and the chair was occupied by the Mayor (Alderman Moore).

Mr. J. A. Roebuck, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said—Before proceeding to address you I think it my duty to excuse and to account for my presence here. I came simply because I was asked. (Hear, hear.) I have no personal object in coming here, none that I can further. (Hear, hear.) The only object that I have at present in view is distinctly and clearly to lay before you the opinions of one who has paid some attention through a long career to politics (Hear, hear); and also, on the other hand, to gratify some friends of mine who desire to hear those opinions publicly expressed. (Cheers.) They thought, I have no doubt, that one who had passed his life in the turmoil of politics, cast, as it were, ashore on the bank of some gushing river, might look on that river with calmness and equanimity, and might describe all that happened upon its bosom with truth and with honesty. (Hear.) They believed that I seeing all passing before me as it had not passed before me when I was part of it, could look with a more tranquil and calm and assured and penetrating eye than I could if I were mixed up in the turmoil. (Cheers.) Therefore, they asked me, considering my age, and considering the position which I have so long held, to lay before them my opinions on the present condition of this country, (Hear, hear.) It is to this very large question that I wish now to address myself. You must all be aware that in a meeting like the present all that I have to say must be compressed within a very short compass, and that I necessarily can only touch upon matters cursorily, and not profoundly. I must bring all my opinions to a point. I must throw them before you as they rush up to my mind, and you must take them, not as the direct expression of the moment, but as the result of a life passed in the contemplation of the affairs about which I am now talking. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I want first of all to establish an epoch from which I shall start, and I shall do so in this wise. I shall treat shortly a portion of years, and I shall then mark the period of time from which I wish to start. For some years it has been plain to me that there were two parties in the State headed by two leaders whose only object was power. One for the purpose of gaining power made a bid for public approbation. (Hear, hear.) That bid was overbid by his competitor; and thus they went on bidding one against the other, until at last Mr. Disraeli, one of these leaders, bid what is really termed household suffrage. (Cheers.) Now, that was so large a card, and one so difficult to over-trump, that it required some ingenuity to know how to meet it; but it was met, and admirably met, considering it as a game of party politics. Down came the thunder card of Irish Disestablishment, (hear, hear,) and overtrumped the card of household suffrage. The man who played it is now in power, and the time when he came into office is the time to which I wish now to direct your attention (hear, hear); and I may set it down, I think, as a proposition that nobody will deny that at that time the world's opinion upon every grand and important subject was in a state of turmoil, combustion, and uncertainty. If you will go over the great subjects of religion, of morals, and of politics, you will find that at that time everybody was at sea. All sorts of propositions were being propounded from one end of the civilized world to the other. We were this day surprised by one scheme from America and the next day by a scheme from France. I will take the subject of religion first, and I will ask anybody to go through in his mind the state of things that has been in existence for the last 45 years on the great subject of religion. Why, we have had new religions introduced. (Hear, hear.) We have had new quarrels introduced, and all that the world had hitherto held sacred and binding has been considered as matters light as air (hear, hear)—as things that might be put like a piece of paper in a candle and burnt upon the moment. (Hear, hear.) All the great doctrines of marriage life have been called into question, and anybody who follows what is called the light literature of the present day will see what he would not wish his wife and daughter to see, actually upon our drawing-room tables, from one end of the country to the other (hear, hear); and we are looking at one another to know whether a man is married to his wife or not. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, on the subject of politics the condition of things is very remarkable. We have had a direct attack upon all the old institutions of the State; for depend upon it the Hide-park riots covered a very vast conspiracy against the English Constitution. (Hear, hear). It was headed by persons who were supposed to be obscure, noisy, rough, uncouth vagabonds, I might say. But still there was behind a power pushing them on, a power determined to take advantage of the riot that they created, and to seize upon the power that might be thrown into their hands by that artifice. (Hear, hear.) At that very time, and at the very time of which I am now speaking I want to know if all the grand principles of the British Constitution are not being called into question (hear, hear,) and not only called into question, but that those who called them into question are receiving a kind of support. We know not whence, or where, or how; but somehow or other we feel that there is some great support behind. What do I mean by that? I mean all these things are supported by a party in the State that does not itself know whither it is tending, but is governed and guided and thrust on by a man who knows perfectly well what he is after, and that object is to obtain pretty much the same power in England that M. Thiers possesses in France. Now I will show you how every step tends to this; how everything has been made so as to create the power in some one certain individual who should govern the State of England. The first thing was to obtain as far as possible the support of what is called the Radical members, and the Dissenting interests. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose, the measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was launched, in order to bind the Dissenters and the Radicals to the chariot wheels of Mr. Gladstone. (Hear, hear.) That was the first step. Now, I am not going over the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church. I leave that for time to settle. But I will call to your mind this one consideration. We are told that it was a very painful thing to do, yet still a necessary one, and leading to this consequence—namely, the obtaining of perfect peace and tranquility in Ireland. There were some people who believed in that. They thought that when the Church Establishment was done away with, there would be no more complaints in Ireland; that we should not be supposed to be down-treading, as is the favourite phrase, the Irish people, but that we should bring them up to something like an Irish level—that is, above ourselves. (Laughter and cheers.) They were to be without a Church Establishment, which is permitted in England. This was supposed to be a sacrifice made to them for the attainment of peace. Now, again, I would appeal to your own knowledge as to this. Has there been anything like religious concord in Ireland? (Hear.) I would ask if it has satisfied any one given desire? ("Hear," and cries of "No.") And if the whole Catholic body of Ireland led by Archbishop Cullen, at the present moment is not as determined as it was before the sacrifice was made to obtain their end, which was the formation of a Catholic Church in Ireland? (Cheers.) Now that broke down one great stone in the way of the man who is seeking domination for himself. But the next was a very startling proposition. He thought to bind to himself all the tenant farmers in Ireland, and how did he do it? How did he wish to obtain that? There are two parties in every country, and the State says that when one party are by certain circumstances in such a hopeless and helpless condition that they cannot protect themselves the State may step in, and does step in. I will give you an instance or two—children taken down mines, coerced by parents whom I won't describe (hear, hear), but whom I certainly don't like. They were thrust down into mines, and made in their helpless condition to earn wages for, perhaps, a drunken father. Then the State steps in and says, "This child is not *sui juris*. He is not able to take care of himself, and we are bound as conservators of the public weal to take care of the helpless child." (Cheers.) We must say this of women. When they were dragged into coal mines, and made to exchange the garments of women for those of men, and work not like men but like brutes of burden, the State then properly stepped in and said "These women are not *sui juris*. They are not able to take care of themselves. We as conservators of the public weal step in to protect them, and we forbid you to act with them as you have done." (Cheers.) Now that is a justifiable interference by the State in matters of contract. But when a bearded man comes, a man with strong sinews, a man with his head clear and full of knowledge, such as his situation demands, he is well able to take care of himself. He is well able to make contracts with any man with whom he wishes to contract, and I say the farmers and the landlords of Ireland meet upon conditions that the law ought to consider equal. But the State steps in by the Legislature under the guidance of Mr. Gladstone and for the first time in English legislation the great rule is broken that you are not to interfere in the freedom of contract between parties perfectly able to protect themselves, because you are violating the first principles of law and common sense by so doing. (Cheers.) This was the second great conquest that Mr. Gladstone obtained in consequence of the change of power from the one party in this game of political intrigue to the other, by this ousting of Mr. Disraeli and the placing of Mr. Gladstone in the seat of power. It was not enough to break down these protections of the State and the constitutions of England, but again another move was made, and the Army was to its centre shaken to pieces. I know that the English Constitution is built up of anomalies. It has been the result of experience; time has made it what it is—it has made it the instrument by which the people, the richest on the face of the globe, the most independent among all the many races of men, have every safety in their homes, perfect freedom in their acts, as I have pointed out just now, to do what they desire to do, so long as they do not injure their neighbours. In fact it has made England what has often been said and is now become a backneyed phrase, and one which is often jeered at, but nevertheless it is very true, "the envy of surrounding nations." (Cheers.) For I am bold to state that in this good land of ours we are freer than any other body of men upon the face of the globe. (Cheers.) There is not here the tyranny of the majority, not yet, mind you. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") How long it will not be, that I am not here to say. (Hear, hear.) But there is yet no tyranny of the majority. No man can say now in England, "I do not like Mr. Roebuck's politics. I think the best thing to do with him is to get rid of him, and shoot him in the street." (Laughter.) Now, that is a great privilege, no doubt, but it is one we do not, happily, possess, but we do possess security from danger, the power of every man winning his own way in the business of life in perfect freedom of action and of thought, and the perfect expression of thought, so long as it does not injure his neighbour. Now that an English Constitution has produced, and at this very moment we are brought in to behold the spectacle upon every side, of assaults being made upon this Constitution. Now one of the first means of doing this is one with which I am perfectly familiar, for I have been myself a sinner in that way (laughter), and I have lived long enough to find that I have made blunders in life, and I have acquired the courage to proclaim the blunders that I have made. (Cheers.) That which at any present moment seems to delight men and which is the bauble that is dangled before their eyes is an attack upon the House of Lords. I want to put this matter to you in as few words as I can, so that every man in going home may think that matter over to himself, roughly understand it, at least so far as I understand it. (Hear, hear.) In every constitution you must have one or many representatives or ruling bodies. You may have one ruling body, representing the whole population, and there end, as they have now in France, or you may have a State like the States of North America, which was the result of much and patient thought by the great man who framed it, and there you have two assemblies, both resulting from the people and elected by the people. When I said elected by the people, I meant they are really elected by the people, though through more than one stage of election. The English constitution has two bodies, the English House of Commons and the English House of Lords, but I say to you at once that if *a priori* a man had come and said to me, "Now, here's my scheme of governing the great people of England," and if the scheme shadowed forth the House of Lords I am quite certain I should have laughed in his face. That I am quite sure of. But not so when a man can turn round to me and say, "I am not bringing forward to you a thing untried, but I point back to years gone past, I point to the existing state of society, to the existing state of things, and I ask of you and of your wit how you can produce a better second checking Chamber than is now created by the House of Lords." (Cheers.) It comes to that. I recollect perfectly well in my youth having written a paper headed, "Of what use is the House of Lords?" but I must say I made a great mistake. (Cheers.) I can say now, and I have no earthly interest in saying to you what I do say—none whatever, for I am too old, even if I had the wish, ever to think of expecting, though some gentlemen have been kind enough to shadow out the way in which I might attain a seat in the House of Lords—I have no aspirations of that sort, and I am only asking you, considering the state of England, the condition of our population, and the peculiar circumstances of our society, how I could frame for myself a better checking Chamber than the House of Lords? Now, recollect, the House of Lords, though there are startling, and I will say discreditable, exceptions, are a body of men who can look back to and point to ancestors of great name who have done great deeds for their country, and those great deeds are shadowed forth by the fact of their descendants being in that House. I shall say there is something in being able to look to such men. It has a beneficial influence upon the human mind. (Hear, hear.) That it sometimes makes a man foolish and proud I will allow, but at the very same time it makes him jealous of in any way doing that which should besmudge the honour of his ancestors. (Cheers.) You have, therefore, a body of men acting under these different feelings, and I believe that you will find that you have got together in the House of Lords as bold, as jealous, as honest a body of men as you could get for a checking Chamber (hear); for we want all these things in the checking Chamber. The House of Commons comes down backed by the whole people of England, and it says, "We wish such and such things;" and it does require some courage for men or any body of men to stand up and say, "We question the wisdom of our proceedings; we think time ought to be taken before you come definitely to that decision, and we intervene our veto for the time, and we bid you and we bid our country bethink the matter over." Well, I say that is a beneficial state of things. I say that is a very healthy state of things, and when, as was the case last year, the Ballot Bill was thrown into the face of the Lords, and they were called upon at once to carry it, I say the House of Lords was perfectly justified in doing what they did. (Loud cheers.) I further say that the House would not have done its duty had not the Lords said, "You have not given us time to think for the people; we are here doing a great duty; we are performing a great task; and now we are called upon on the sudden, upon haste, and upon the command of Mr. Gladstone, to carry the Ballot Bill." (Hear.) They as English gentlemen said, "No, no; we won't be coerced, we won't be hounded on, we won't be dragooned by any man, and we say to you that that Bill shall not pass this year." (Hear, hear.) Was there any great harm in that; and yet what was the result? Why, there has been a howl set up, and more especially from that great place of howling—namely, Birmingham (loud cheers), and they had said, "These men are not fit to be in the position in which they are; turn them out. We will have no more to do with the House of Lords." It is very curious one of the men who is thus going about the country, howling, as I said, and hooting about this matter, is the son of an old courtier, who by courteous acts won the Royal favour, and obtained, I cannot say it was a very great honour, but it has fallen certainly now upon unworthy shoulders. (Hear, hear.) He made himself so useful and so agreeable that he was rewarded in a Royal way, and he was made a baronet. But the son chooses another line. Didn't he second the Address on one occasion? I think he did. (A Voice—"He did.") Yes, I think he seconded the answer to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons. We know that youth is impetuous; we know that youth wants prudence; but still youth is sagacious, and it knows pretty well which way the wind blows. And this young man—this young scion of a courtier—is the chief in the race against the Lords. (Hear, hear.) Now, I say, Sir, I may be a suspicious old man—as doubtless some people will fancy I am (laughter)—but I cannot help thinking that was done with the full knowledge of the consequences, and that the consequence will not be mischievous to him I am certain. Well, he is going about the country, and his wisdom is to govern the country and their minds, and to break down this old, long established British Constitution. We are to see a Dilke and an Odger and a somebody else (laughter and cheers) breaking down that which has been built up by the wisdom and gallantry of ages (hear, hear), which has seen a Raleigh supporting a rather imperious Queen, but still an English-woman, who has seen old Coke, a rather better lawyer, still supporting the English Constitution; who has seen Hampden fight through battles of blood for her, as a good son of England ought always to be ready to do. We have seen from day to day all that knowledge, all that courage, all that capacity that England can bring to bear upon the subject, and the result is now before you as it now stands in the English House of Commons. That is to be cast down by the tilting spear of Sir Something Dilke. (Laughter, and cries of "No, no.") But, Sir, why does he call himself "baronet." Why does he not at once strip off this vulgar display of aristocratic weakness? Why does he not call himself plain Charles Dilke? Why does he wherever he goes mark "baronet" after his name? Why, Sir, because he is wise in his generation. He knows that in spite of what he is doing, the world still considers that distinctions like this have been usually wisely conveyed and that they are only sorry to see, in this particular instance, that wisdom has not been shown, (cheers.) Now, Sir still going on, and wishing to make you understand how all things have tended to the furtherance of the power of one man, I next ask you to consider the very remarkable transaction that has happened of late, and which has not yet received its full accomplishment Now, the persons of whom I am about to speak, and one of them is an old friend of mine—I speak of the late Attorney-General, a person for whom personally I have a great regard, and I am sorry to see that he is playing a part in so sorry a comedy. But in order to break down the surroundings of the Constitution nothing is more potent or more useful than to make a difficulty and unsettle the powers of an Act of Parliament. If the two Houses of the Legislature and the Crown combine together to frame an Act the world considers that great time and great thought have been devoted to that purpose, and that what has been done is the result of patient consideration and of honest labour. Well, in order to obtain a good Privy Council it was thought that the persons sought to be put into it should have given to their career certain guarantees by which they should be made capable, and show themselves to be capable, of performing the great duties that attach themselves to a Judge in that Council. Among those guarantees was that a man should have been a Judge of one our Superior Courts. Now, Parliament did not mean that a man should be a nominal Judge. It did not mean that you should play upon the words and say "O yes, that man is a Judge; he had been a Judge five days." (Laughter.) Is not that putting a sorry cheat upon the public? Is not that doing something to degrade, and, if possible, to disgrace, the powers of an Act of Parliament. (Hear hear.) But does not it, at the same time, enhance the ideas of that man's power that could lead a large body of his countrymen, of high honour and of great name and station, to back him up in the proceeding. Here we have Sir Robert Collier who, having been five days a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, is supposed to satisfy the enactment of that Act of Parliament which required that a Judge, an experienced Judge, should be alone capable of being a member of the Judicial Body of the Privy Council. I take this to be, and I here declare it before my countrymen to be, as barefaced, as sorry, and as thorough a cheat as ever was passed upon a gaping multitude by a thimble rigger. (Loud cheers.) But that is not all. I have given you the other instance by which it is sought to break down the powers that be and exalt the coming power. What think you of that dealing with the Army Bill the other day. How was that done? In what way was the Army Purchase question dealt with? The House of Commons was called upon to pass a Bill. It was fought—I won't say how it was fought—according to the forms of the House. I am told that those forms were strained in a remarkable manner by one of the parties on that occasion. If so, grieved am I to hear it; but the discussion was certainly within the forms, as I have always understood them, of the British Constitution, and I never for the soul of me could understand the clamour and outcry that was made against those gentlemen who said that they meant to employ the forms of the House in order to test the value of that Bill. But, after all, Mr. Gladstone felt because the House of Lords had refused to accede to his command that he would not only do without the House of Lords, but without the House of Commons as well. ("Hear, hear,") and laughter. Down he comes to the House one fine sunshiny day and brings the Queen's Warrant in his hand, and says, "You have been from first to last three months in talking over this matter, and very idly you have done so, for I have the means in my hand or pocket of doing the thing we are all bobbing about, and as you have altogether deceived my expectations, and have fought out the matter in a way I don't like—in fact, the House of Lords has chosen to have an opinion of its own, I bring down the Royal Prerogative what I was unable to do by the forms of the House of Commons." (Cheers, and cries of "Shame.") Now, I say that that is a very serious count in the indictment against Mr. Gladstone. (Hear, hear.) I say it is not to be got over by a curt, and, I might almost say, an insulting letter. It is not to be got over by a quibble or a quirk. The Lord Chancellor will find that there are bold gentlemen around him who can count upon a long ancestry, who will bring him at last to book. I should not be at all surprised, and I certainly should be greatly pleased to hear, that the House of Lords has come to the resolution to complain in dignified but serve terms of the mode in which their Lord Chancellor has conduted himself. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, these are great topics to treat of. I hope, in no improper manner by myself to the thinking body of Englishmen, called together to hear my opinion of the condition of things as they are, and I say that our condition is a bad one (hear, hear)—when one man—I don't care how talented, I don't care how fluent of speech, or how many ways he may have to win the popular regard—when one man can lead a large body of his fellow-countrymen and his Cabinet to support him in conduct like this. The man who has done this is a man gifted with many great powers; but he is at the same time gifted, if I may so call it, with many great weaknesses. (Hear, hear.) He is a great speaker, but in my mind no orator. He has great powers of what is called eloquence, and he certainly has the command of resource in the business of deception that really distinguished him above all others. Besides, he has another quality that I think it would be well for his countrymen to ponder over, and which I have reason to know he possesses. Now, I hope the ladies present won't be angry with me for what I am going to say, but he has that sort of feminine vindictiveness that always runs with a weakminded man. I can understand how it rises in the feminine mind. She is unfortunately for herself, the weaker vessel of the two. She has been ill-treated. The government of mankind, concluding the whole human race, has not been made directed with sufficient regard to her. Her interests have been too often forgotten and passed by, and, like all other persons in the same weak and painful position, certain feeling and passions crept over them in spite of themselves. You find that all weak nations which are governed by despots are great dissimulators, and they at the same time are wonderfully pertinacious in their hate, and if once a hate gets possession of their mind they follow it with what I call feminine vindictiveness. That is the capacity which attaches to Mr. Gladstone. You will see that everybody, in any portion of his career, who ever crossed his path is punished by a crushing power. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) That is brought to bear in various ways, and it shows itself in his home, for there again he shows what I call feminine weakness. He cannot maintain his own counsel, but out it comes. What is within him he must declare. During the whole of the last election there was no single speech, I think I might say pretty nearly, that he made in his campaign through Lancashire, in which he did not allude in some way to the Sheffield victories. (Cheers.) He obtained his end—for me, as far as any body is concerned, a very happy one, for I am now particularly well and very happy. (Cheers.) Now in this state of things, with a man who wields this courage over the nation and haunts it in our eyes whenever we dare to be thinking for ourselves, what is to done? I say to the people of England, "Do as you always have done; preserve your courage; be not afraid of any man, and be not too trusty of any man." I admire a loyal confidence and I admire a loyal people; but there are things that may be done which should startle the most loyal and frighten the most undaunted, and I say such things had been done. Were I to go over all the doings that have been perpetrated—I say, that various departments of the Government—if I were to travel over the Admiralty, if I were to travel over the Treasury, if I were to travel over the law—I should keep you here till midnight,—keep you long past my own strength and your forbearance. But I don't mean to call upon my fellow-countrymen for any such forbearance on my account. I think I have occupied your time long enough. I think I have made you to understand why it is that I am now suspicious. I say you may call it suspicion if you like; you may say I am a suspicious old fellow if you please, but I am suspicious. (Laughter and cheers.) I do look, not with fear, but with interest upon what is to come, and I say to you that if you allow the domination of Mr. Gladstone to proceed onward as it has hitherto been proceeding you will be a very foolish people (cheers) and one deserving of every species of degradation to which a people can be subjected (loud cheers.)

On the motion of Sir John Brown, seconded by Alderman Fisher, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Roebuck for his address.

Mr. Roebuck said he was sensible of the shortcomings of his speech, but he had a wide field to go over. He felt that it would require a far stronger advocate than him to lead the people in the ways of wisdom and of truth. He would however, continue his efforts, and he could not help feeling that we should weather all the storms that might be created by ill-directed ambition, or he might say unworthy expectations.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK
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MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING BROWN .... Rs. 37 per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY .... " 36 " "
Do. ditto .... " 38 " 2 " pts.

THERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.

VERZENAY .... Rs. 34 per doz. qts.
SILLERY .... " 28 " "
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER .... " 32 " "
Do. ditto ditto. .... " 36 " 2 " pts.
Do. HOCK, superior .... " 30 " " qts.
Do. ditto .... " 34 " 2 " pts.

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux:—

COTES TROUSAC CLARET .... at Rs. 10 per doz.

This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.

ST. JULIEN, superior .... at Rs. 12 per doz.
HAUT ST. ESTEPHE .... at " 12 "

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipal ties or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,
Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB. THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB. THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB. THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES .... { 44, MARK LANE, E.C.
{ 20, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE........PLACE DU CHAMP DU MARS.
CALCUTTA HOUSE ....10, HARE STREET.
BOMBAY HOUSE............DEAN LANE.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known BRANDS.

Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at their Offices.

DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 84.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER— Rs. 34. HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock in *pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
Fine Old BRANDIES, in three qualities.
Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply PETIT MEDOC, ex Steamer ORLANDO at Rs. 10-8 per dozen quarts. A liberal DISCOUNT allowed to the Trade.
Dean Lane, Bombay 13th February 1872.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34, and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S AND PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST CHAMPAGNE,
LIVINGSTON and NIVEN'S PALE DRY SHERRY,
At Reduced Prices to close a Consignment.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Messrs. Livingston and Niven's SHERRY,
in one Dozen Cases .... at Rs. 20 per Case.
Do. in Quarter Casks, of about 27 Galls. at Rs. 220 per Cask.
Perrier Jouet & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 35 per Doz.
Giesler & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE .... at Rs. 36 per Doz.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK.)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA.
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KINLOCH'S REFORM SHERRY.—Another shipment of this favorite Wine just landed ex "Saladin." Rs. 18.

KINLOCH'S FINE OLD PORT.—The taste of Messrs. Kinloch & Co. shines very conspicuously in the selection of this Wine. Quarts, Rs. 25. Pints, Rs. 13.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. L. BORDES, the sole authorised .... in very fine order. Q......, Rs. 35. Pints, Rs. 19.

KINLOCH'S CHAMPAGNE.—Numerous enquirers will be glad to learn that this fine Wine is again in stock. Its increasing reputation has induced the shippers to make larger consignments. Few Wines in this market match it. Quarts, Rs. 32. Pints, Rs. 17.

KEMP'S No. 1 BRANDY.—Rs. 38.

KEMP'S No. 2 BRANDY.—Rs. 27. No. 2 is a very fine spirit, believed to be superior to anything now in the market. No. 1 is probably equal to any Brandy that ever has, or will be, produced.

KINLOCH'S BRANDY.—Another of those choice Cognacs which the Undersigned are in the habit of importing. Rs. 30.

KEMP'S BURGUNDIES.—Of exquisite bouquet and flavour. A rare treat for Christmas.
Pommard, Rs. 16 per dozen.
Beaune, " 18 "

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE. Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

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